

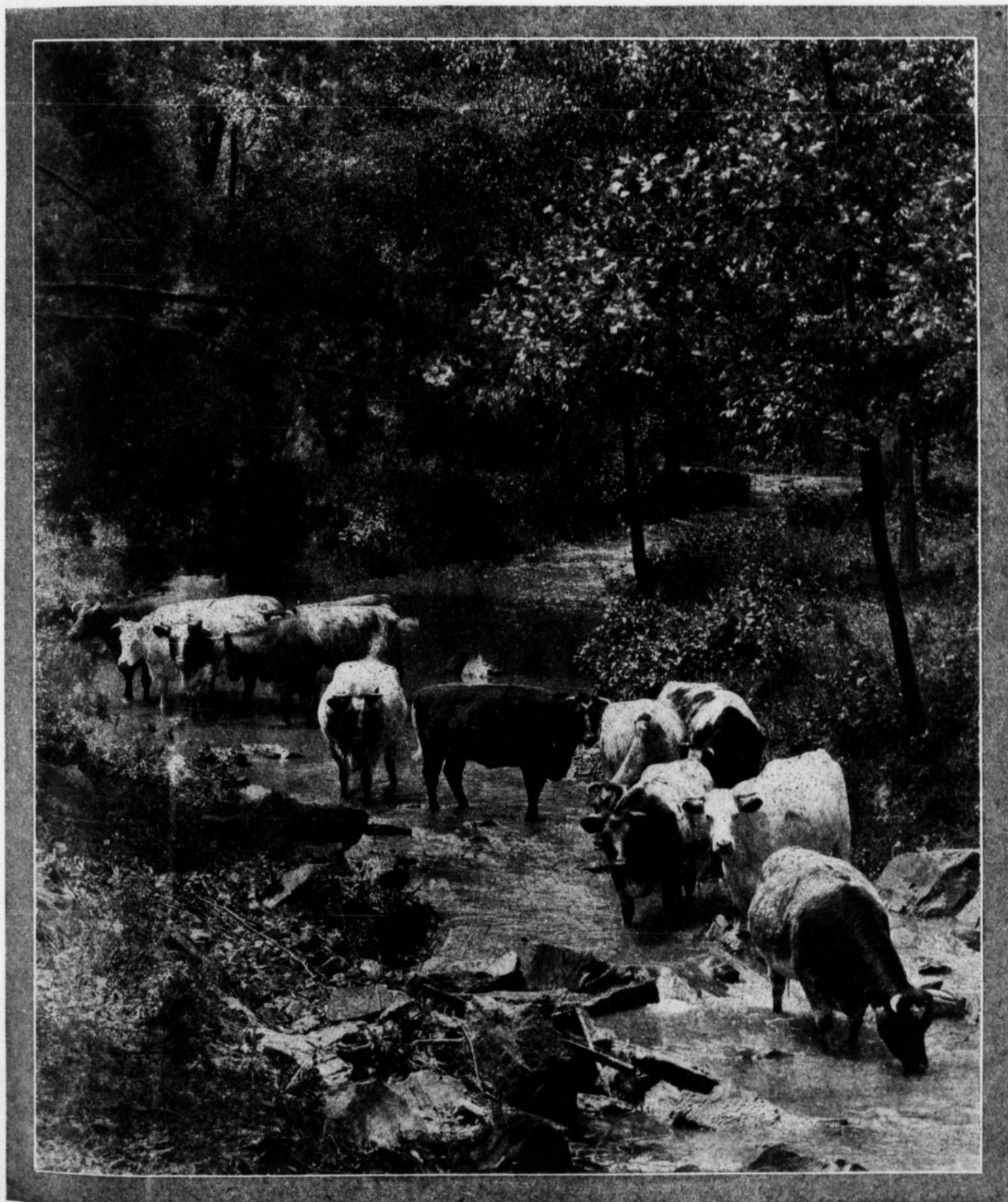
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

Circulation over 75,000

August 20, 1924



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Partnership Threshing

By I. W. Dickerson

TIME was when threshing was more or less of a social affair, where most of the men and women and children of a neighborhood got together, partly to visit and have a good time, partly to see which family could set the most bountiful table, and incidentally to thresh out the neighbor's grain. Labor was paid by "swapping work" or helping back, and little or no account was taken of the amount of labor each farmer furnished, but it was partially equalized by the larger farmers furnishing two men, while the small farmer furnished one hand straight through, even though the job might last three or four days, while his took only a half a day. While much of the work was harder and dirtier than is now the case, much fun and good fellowship was mixed in with it, and some of my pleasantest recollections are of threshing time when I was young.

Nowadays the use of the self-feeder, wind stacker, weigher and sacker, grain elevator, and so on, has cut down the number of men required, and with these improved methods have passed most of the social phases of the work, so that it has become more of a business operation. The use of the small thresher has also cut down the number of men required, and this with the increasing cost of hired help makes each farmer watch closely the cost of doing his threshing work and of ways of decreasing it. This, combined with the fact that the ownership of the tractor and of the separator may either be in separate hands or in various partnership combinations, often makes it rather difficult to keep track of and make an equitable division of threshing costs and profits, if any custom work is done outside the partnership.

Start the Partnership Right

Theoretically it should be comparatively easy to organize and operate a small co-operative or partnership threshing ring, and many could be pointed out which have worked along harmoniously year after year, with entire satisfaction to all concerned. This is more likely to be the case where the groups of farmers have had experience in working together in various ways. On the other hand, many groups of farmers have not had such experience and this with the rather suspicious nature some farmers have, often makes it difficult for partnership affairs to work out smoothly. Even where everyone starts in with the best of intentions, it is very easy for ill feelings and suspicions to be aroused, which may wreck a partnership. Hence a few important things should be looked after in starting.

Therefore a written agreement should be drawn up before starting, which should cover at least the following points:

1. The purpose of the partnership, the different members, and what amount or material each contributes.

2. Whether new members shall be admitted to the partnership and on what terms.

3. Whether a member moving away or dissatisfied can sell his share to an outsider, or whether the remaining members shall have first the option of purchasing the share, and the basis on which such purchase is to be made.

4. The provisions for stated meetings, at least once each year, for the election of a captain or manager and of a clerk or bookkeeper, and of such other officers as may seem desirable, as well as a statement of each one's duties, and what compensation, if any, should be allowed for such services.

5. A table showing the price per hour to be allowed for man and for horse labor, for board per day for each, and for the use of wagons, if such seems necessary. Any prices once established should hold until changed by majority vote of all members.

6. Also a charge per day or per hour should be determined for the use of the separator, including interest, depreciation, repairs and upkeep, shelter, and so on. Provisions should be made as to

who shall shelter it each year, and what he shall be allowed for the work. Also as to who shall look after the repairs and his payment for same. Similar charges should be arranged for the tractor or steam engine, if owned by the partnership, with proper rates covering other work done with it for members or for outsiders. If tractor is not part of the partnership, a rate should be agreed on in advance for its use. A rate of depreciation should be agreed upon in advance for each machine, as this will be needed if any member desires to sell out to the partnership.

Provide Against Disputes

7. Last but not least important, some sort of a referee should be specified by which any point in dispute can be settled amicably in case the partners cannot agree among themselves. Perhaps the district agriculturist can be made the referee or some party whom he selects. Perhaps a justice of the peace could be selected. At the least there should be some arrangement by which each party to the dispute should select one referee, and these should meet and select another whose decisions each partner would bind himself to accept.

I wish to emphasize the importance of this last provision. In any partnership dispute which is likely ever to develop, the amount at issue cannot possibly reach more than a very few dollars, and no one could suffer any material damage if the decision was against him. But many men in holding out for what they consider a right or a principle, often lose sight of the amount involved, and spend many times as much to carry their point. Certainly every effort should be made to prevent any such dispute from going to law, as lawsuits are always very expensive, not only in the time and money they cost, but the destruction they cause of friendships between men and families, and of the co-operative spirit in communities.

Those of our readers who are planning on starting co-operative threshing rings can secure much valuable assistance by talking with officers of similar groups in their vicinity, and by taking the matter up with the agricultural college authorities. In many cases the colleges have already made a considerable study of such groups and can furnish in concrete form much of the information needed.

Sask. Seed Growers Launched

The first general meeting of shareholders of the Saskatchewan Registered Seed Growers' Co-operative Association, Limited, was held in Regina, August 2, and the following executive and permanent board of directors were elected: Geo. F. Spence, Monchy, president; W. J. F. Warren, vice-president; M. P. Tullis, Regina, sec.-treas., and the remaining six directors, F. W. Townley-Smith, Lashburn; R. D. Kirkham, Saltcoats; Geo. S. Canfield, Shellbrook; J. W. Mitchell, Ogema; I. J. Steele, Lloydminster, and Manley Champlin, Saskatoon.

The maximum number of shares to be sold by the association is set at four hundred. Fifty shares have already been taken and there is a brisk call for information as to their availability and value.

Carefully selected and graded strains of Marquis wheat, Banner and Victory oats, barley, rye, flax, corn, sweet clover, alfalfa, brome grass, western rye grass and other farm seeds will be handled by the pool. The identity of all seed entering the plant will be maintained but remittances to growers will be made on a pool basis. A contract is being entered into with the Gillespie Grain Company, at Moose Jaw, to provide suitable cleaning, grading and warehousing facilities.

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Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

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J. T. HULL
Associate Editor

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U.S. Grain Merger Criticised

Grain Marketing Company Formed by the Union of Five Large Private Companies and Offered to Farmers as a Co-operative Concern, Analyzed by Editor Who Prefers Pool Method of Marketing

A MONTH ago the announcement went forth from Chicago that five of the largest grain companies in the United States were to be merged. The new company so formed was to be incorporated under the Co-operative Act of the state of Illinois, and was, therefore, to be co-operative. The consummation of the merger was heralded on the front page of the city dailies as a triumph for the farmer—the longest step forward he had ever made in the organization of markets. The American Farm Bureau Federation was behind it. The new company commanded the services of the best brains in the grain trade. Local and terminal facilities for handling the commodity were assured by the merger. In the first blare of praise nothing was wanted for complete success, said the dailies, but the patronage of the farmer.

High Finance

The plans as announced follow:

"There is \$1,000,000 in common stock, \$25,000,000 in preferred stock "A" and \$25,000,000 in preferred stock "B." All preferred stock shall bear 8 per cent. interest. Preferred stock "B" shall be issued to the private grain companies in exchange for their warehouses, their elevators and for \$4,000,000 of cash money with which the farmers are to operate the business.

"Farmers are to buy the million shares of common stock at \$1.00 each, and each farmer must also buy at least one share of preferred stock "A" of a par value of \$25, this to be paid for by deductions of two cents a bushel on the wheat which he sends to the new company to be sold for him. As preferred stock "A" is thus sold the proceeds will be used to retire preferred stock "B," so that in time the outstanding stock of the corporation will all be owned by farmers.

"Until preferred stock "B" is retired, and the grain companies get their money all out, the new company is to be managed by men selected from the private grain companies."

"But since the first publication of the plans they have been subjected to a little more critical analysis. Farm papers have not been so wholeheartedly optimistic as the dailies. The following criticism from the Oklahoma Stockman-Farmer, whose editor was one of the founders of the highly successful cotton pool, is representative of one viewpoint.

"The new corporation will buy and sell grain about as the private grain companies have always done. It hopes to be able to buy grain or to handle it on consignment from the farmers' co-operative elevators, and it hopes to sell the stock to farmers who are now members of those co-operative elevators.

"Beyond the facts as above given there is little information to be had about the plans of the new organization. These things, however, are apparent:

"1. The proposition for the merger came from the companies which were merged, and not from farmers or any farmers' organization.

"2. The private companies are said

to have admitted that their business had not been profitable in recent years, and that they must make changes in it.

"3. All of these companies have been members of private grain dealers' associations which have done all they could to fight co-operative marketing among farmers.

"4. Some of the men associated in these private companies have been among the nation's most successful speculators in the grain markets, and have had something to do with the manipulation of grain prices.

"5. The merger of these five companies would not have been legal under the anti-trust laws of the nation. It is supposedly made legal by the fact that they have been merged into a co-operative company under co-operative laws.

"6. If farmers buy all of the stock which it is proposed they shall buy, the private companies will have sold out all their holdings at an agreed-upon and presumably-satisfactory price. Pending the sale of this stock to farmers, the owners of the private companies rule the new corporation.

"7. If farmers do not buy the stock, the private companies will still own their properties and will still have effected a merger of their businesses which, they say, will save them from \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000 a year.

"8. The merger, whether owned co-operatively or privately, will create the largest grain company in the world, and it will have considerable opportunity to influence markets and prices.

Where the Votes Will Be

"9. Under the Illinois co-operative law, common stock must be owned by farmers, but preferred stock may be bought by anybody. But both have equal voting powers. For a time at least the private holders of preferred stock will have 25 votes to the farmer's one vote, and, if preferred stock "A" should fall into the hands of anyone besides farmers, that condition would continue indefinitely.

"Nobody on the outside, not even the farmers who will be asked to buy stock, has as yet been told how much the elevators are worth, what salaries are to be paid, whether the private companies have lost or gained in their private ownership of these elevators, or how it happens that those who have fought co-operative marketing for so long are now in the forefront of the battle for it.

"At a meeting in Chicago of delegates from the wheat pools in Oklahoma, Texas, North Dakota and Indiana, held recently in connection with another meeting of co-operative marketing leaders from all over the country, it was the united opinion that the new merger has little, if anything, to do with co-operative marketing of wheat, and that neither the wheat pools nor the farmers in the pooling states would take any part in it.

"These co-operatives regard the proposition as simply a combination of grain trade interests. Some of the state farm bureaus also take the same position, in direct opposition to the attitude of the American Farm Bureau Federation."

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

WINNIPEG, MAN.

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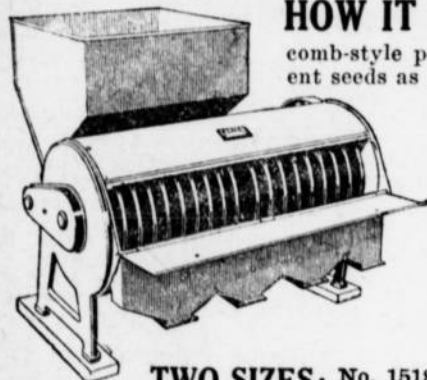
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WRITE FOR CIRCULAR

News from the Organizations

Matter for this page should be sent to the Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Donald G. McKenzie, secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

Manitoba

Treherne U.F.W.M. Lawn Social

A most successful lawn social was held at the home of J. B. Scammell, three miles east of Treherne, under the auspices of the U.F.W.M. local. About 200 people were in attendance. A baseball game was played between the single and married men and other games and contests were highly enjoyed by all. Refreshments were served on the lawn, and dancing afterwards indulged in—music being furnished by the Tarboth orchestra. The crowd dispersed about midnight, after giving Mr. and Mrs. Scammell three rousing cheers for their hospitality.—J.D.S.

Neepawa District Convention

The postponed Neepawa District U.F.M. convention was held at Gladstone, on July 23. Although not largely attended on account of bad roads, there was a fair turn-out, and steady interest was maintained throughout. It was shown that the district association had 300 members more on July 1 than on the same date last year. Addresses were given as follows: W. Fletcher, of McCreary, on Fodder Crops and Silos; Mr. Tedford, also of McCreary, on Bees; District director, A. J. M. Poole, Manitoba Wheat Pool and Interprovincial Selling Agency; A. McGregor, M.L.A., The Provincial Political Situation, referring specially to the Noxious Weeds Act and Liquor Control Act, and Rev. Stewart on Moderation in Manitoba.

Musical items by the Gladstone orchestra, consisting of 14 violins and piano, were very much appreciated. The following resolutions were passed: "Resolved that every local observe the constitution in regard to dues." "Resolved that we are not in favor of the Dominion government spending \$1,500,000 on immigration; settlers are leaving at the same rate as immigration. That the government better conditions by lower freight rates, rural credit, Hudson Bay Railroad, etc." "Resolved that the provincial government inaugurate an aggressive provincial lands policy." "Resolved that the provincial executive of the U.F.M. put on an aggressive campaign to induce farmers to join the U.F.M."

Good Work at Gladstone

At the first of the year we found it almost impossible to get any one to contribute to renew their fees, but we have adopted a plan we have had in mind for several years here, and that is, when we are getting in co-operative shipments of flour and feed and seed grain to have one price for paid-up members, and a slightly higher price for those who are not members, and it has proved a wonderful success. I would strongly recommend it for all locals. We have sold five cars of flour and feed, two cars of seed oats, and now we expect to unload a car of twine in a few days. We have now 27 paid-up members and a very nice cash balance on hand of those who preferred to pay the higher price, or in other words those whose orders did not come up to enough to make them members. We have been able to give very great service to the district in the way of reduced prices, the last car of flour was 45c per sack lower, and the second car 80c lower than local price; this happened by buying on a rising market. There is nothing like co-operative buying to keep up interest in a U.F.M. local, not only in keeping the members together, but in creating a favorable public opinion, at least among the farm people. We expect to considerably increase our membership before the New Year.—J.A.

Saskatchewan River View Rally

A successful rally was recently held at River View, Sask., in connection with the Eagle Valley local of the S.G.G.A., when an address was delivered by Hector L. Roberge, county

chairman of The Battlefords Constituency, in which he dealt at length with the division in the ranks of the farmers and the necessity for a union of forces in order to reach the desired objective.

Mr. Roberge deprecated the misrepresentations that had been indulged in regarding the attitude of the S.G.G.A. towards the wheat pool, and detailed the steps taken by the association with respect to the organization of a pool, the efforts of the association to secure Mr. Sapiro for the 1923 convention, and the agreement between the S.G.G.A. and the F.U.C. to refrain from all organization work until the pool was secured, which had been rigidly adhered to by the association. He also dealt with the closed door question, and declared that they could not solve economic problems behind closed doors, since they must first go before parliament, which certainly did not work on the closed door principle. He closed with an appeal to all farmers to remain true to the mother association—the S.G.G.A.

Optimism in District Six

"The meetings were somewhat local in character, but very well attended, and showed a real interest in the old association." So says W. A. S. Tegart, director of District No. 6, in reporting the rallies recently held.

The rallies in question took place as follows, viz.: Cheviot, July 30; Lynne School, July 31; and Smithville Church, August 1.

Commenting further on the rallies, Mr. Tegart says: "Mr. Edwards' addresses compelled attention, and I have great hopes of an increased membership in the north-eastern part of this country. I believe a follow-up letter to the locals in these districts would be a good thing." Referring to the difficulties encountered in travelling, owing to heavy rains, during which he was three times hauled out of the ditch, eventually sticking in the mud and having to abandon the car, Mr. Tegart concludes: "However, I believe results will compensate us for any inconveniences we may have suffered."

Elbow Tries to "Lift the Gloom"

Elbow, like many other parts of the province, has been hard hit by the drought, and the women, with their usual resourcefulness, are seeking a way out.

Writing the Central office on this matter, a woman correspondent says: "The women can do so many things in the way of quilt making, knitting, etc., if other districts, better situated, could supply work. Every possible avenue will have to be considered in order to lift the gloom. We make wool quilts here, and wonder if it could not be made a real industry in our climate. Constructive ideas are welcome."

Here is an instance of real self-help, which deserves every encouragement, and we should like to do whatever is possible to help our friends at Elbow to help themselves. Here is an excellent opportunity for those who are fortunate with their crops this year to obtain warm bed clothing for the coming winter, and without any sacrifice to themselves, to give a real "lift on the way" to those who are less fortunate. A letter to the Central office, or to Miss Anna Martinson, Elbow, will do the trick.

The Grain Growers' Serial

How the S.G.G.A. has helped the farmer.

19. In 1912, Dominion Government Storage Elevators were established at central points, with terminal facilities.

The establishment of these elevators arose out of action taken by the S.G.G.A. Just another instance of insight and foresight.

20. In the same year the question of equalization of freight rates between East and West was before the Railway Commission.

At the request of the S.G.G.A. the

Continued on Page 18

The Brain Browsers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, August 20, 1924

Protection and War

Sir William Ashley, vice-principal of the University of Birmingham, is one of three prominent economists in Britain who believe that free trade is more or less of a superstition, that is, a belief not adequately supported by facts, and, before the economic section at the annual meeting of the British Association at Toronto, Sir William undertook to show how the theory of free trade broke down in the complexities of modern economic life.

What Sir William has to say on an economic question, especially on the historical side, is always worth attention, and his address was thought-provoking. It would be very interesting, however, to have his opinion of the comment of the Montreal Star upon his lecture, for the Star could not let pass the opportunity of improving upon the very mild protectionist doctrine of Sir William.

Now, what is Sir William's protectionist doctrine? In brief it is that modern democracies no longer tolerate the policy of letting things alone and leaving a beneficent self-interest to promote the welfare of society. Factory laws, sanitation laws, minimum wage laws and all the other kinds of social legislation, are interferences with individual freedom, just as protection is an interference with freedom in international trade, and the latter is to be justified on precisely the same grounds as the former, that is, that protection is justified when it demonstrably makes for the good and welfare of the people.

That is Sir William's theory of protection, and as a theory it is perfectly sound, but compare it with this economic nightmare of the Montreal Star:

Protectionist economists usually show an amazing disposition to ignore or dodge the big, outstanding fact which is the decisive argument in favor of protection. They do not like to say, apparently, that protection is a defensive act by one nation against another. It is a form of war. It is a device to defend a native industry against devastation by a foreign industry, just as deadly and direct, though not as brutal, as the devastation of French industries by German troops. It would not make very much difference, economically, to a Quebec industry, for example, whether the Americans sent goods in here and so undersold it in its own market that it had to close its doors, stop paying wages and bankrupt its owners; or if they sent troops in and blew up its factory.

One reason, probably, why protectionists do not as a rule talk in this particular fashion lies in a disinclination on their part to appear any more foolish in the public eye than they are made to appear by the orthodox doctrine of protection. The Star is talking in its usual extravagant and flamboyant manner. It is true enough protection partakes of the character of war, but that it is a war waged always in defense of something that is worth defending and is the defence of the weak against the strong is grotesquely wide of the mark. Protection is not, and never has been in any country on the globe, purely a defensive measure to ensure the survival of something vital to the life of the nation. Protection began in special privilege, in the plain desire to get something for nothing, and in the main it is that today. Can it be seriously contended by anyone that the United States, for example, needs to be protected against Canadian competition by a tariff as high as Haman's gallows?

Let the protectionists demonstrate that protection promotes the good life within the state, that it makes for economic betterment and the creation of conditions of living for all that are consonant with the moral consciousness of the mass of the people, and

there will be no opposition to protection, for no sane person prefers a low to a high social organization. Has protection pushed forward humanity to these better things? Why, Sir William Ashley himself, in his book *The Tariff Problem*, says that there is nothing particularly attractive in modern industrialism, and the great industrial nations "have not been so brilliantly successful in the social results of their policy as to encourage unlimited imitation." So that this war which the Montreal Star talks about is one waged to perpetuate something which so far has little that is creditable to show.

In actual practice protection has never been anything else but the special recognition of particular interests. The Montreal Star assumes that everything that exists in the realm of industry is worth preserving, even at a cost to the nation. That has been the main principle in protectionist practice and it has very efficaciously smothered the idealist theories of men like Sir William Ashley. It is impossible to get protection to work ideally, and for a country like Canada, for example, it is impossible to get it to work in such a way that it will not mean a burden which manufacturing industry places on the shoulders of agriculture, a fact which, in their more candid moments, Canadian protectionists, including the Montreal Star, have ruefully admitted.

The Senate and Pensions Bill

In the legislative vandalism of the Senate at the last session of parliament has to be included the measures passed at the urgent representation of the ex-service men of Canada after recommendation by special bodies appointed to enquire into the matters covered by the legislation. Referring to the fate of these measures in the Senate, *The Veteran*, official publication of The Great War Veterans' Association, says:

Legislation vital to the interests of ex-service men and dependents has failed again to become law because of the action of the Senate. Permanent incorporation of the bonus with pensions has been rejected with the substitution of a one-year extension. Widening of the scope of the Federal Appeal Board, pensions for certain additional deserving classes of widows and dependents, distribution of the canteen funds and other important and carefully considered proposals, which met with approval in committee and in the House of Commons, have been ruthlessly eliminated by the upper chamber. A farcical skeleton is all that remains of the ex-soldier legislation.

The amendments to the Pension Act had been recommended by the Ralston Royal Commission and a committee of the House of Commons, and both bodies spent a considerable time in their deliberations. It is true the bill went through the House of Commons very rapidly, but it was discussed clause by clause in committee of the whole, and it was apparent that the House was prepared to accept the conclusions of the bodies that had gone thoroughly into the changes proposed in the bill. The Senate claimed that it had not been given time to give due consideration to the bill, but as Hon. H. S. Beland, minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, pointed out, the report of the Royal Commission upon which the amendments were based, had been before parliament for two months and the Senate had the advantage of that report as well as the reports of the House of Commons' committee. The information was available to the Senate, but that august body did not care to use it.

Moreover, as Mr. Beland also pointed out, the Senate did consider the Canteen Funds bill and it threw out that measure, although the money belongs of right to the ex-service

men and not to the country, the bill merely making provision for an equitable distribution of the funds, through the provincial governments. The plain truth of the matter is that if the Senate had put in as much work in the dying hours of the session as the House of Commons, it could have given ample consideration to these measures, but the chamber of elderly statesmen moves with indolent dignity, and while the House was sitting for the purpose of cleaning up the work of the session the Senate was peacefully sleeping.

The Levelling of Democracy

Hon. J. E. Caron, minister of agriculture for the province of Quebec, entertains very exalted notions about his position. He objected to paying income tax to the federal government on his income as a minister of the Crown, and his opinion was not shaken by the sight of other ministers paying up and looking as happy as the circumstances would permit. As the federal government needed money the matter was put before the Supreme Court of Canada and that body decided that the Income Tax Act stated what incomes were to be exempt from taxation and that of the minister of agriculture for Quebec was not among them, consequently it was incumbent upon him to pay up like everybody else.

Mr. Caron was not satisfied; he was convinced there was something wrong with a decision that put him down among the ordinary taxpayers of the country, so he took the case to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and in a decision from which, fortunately, there is no appeal, the Privy Council has informed Mr. Caron and all those whom it may concern that the Supreme Court of Canada was right, and it was a pure delusion that Mr. Caron, as a minister of the Crown, enjoyed the privilege of watching other people pay taxes from which he, by virtue of his office, was exempted.

So Mr. Caron must now pay up with the rest of the taxpayers and reflect upon these degenerate days when a minister of the Crown can no longer levy taxes which he does not have to pay himself and has to wrestle with income tax returns like any other citizen who is fortunate enough to be in the income tax-paying class.

The Plea of the C.P.R.

In a press interview at Quebec on August 9, on his return from a business trip to Europe, E. W. Beatty, president of the C.P.R., in reply to the question if he had "noted the storm of comment and protest that had followed upon the putting into effect of the Crow's Nest Pass rates," declared that it was nothing more than he had expected, and he went on to say:

At the time the proposed restoration of the Crow's Nest rates was under discussion it was made abundantly evident by the railroads that they could not afford in the face of existing costs of operation, for labor, materials, equipment, etc., to extend the operation of the Crow's Nest rates beyond the limits originally fixed. It was also fully explained that if restoration was forced upon the railways many inconsistencies would inevitably result and some parts of the country would be unduly favored in comparison with others.

There is a very calm assumption in these remarks that the railways had a perfect right to put into force their own interpretation of the extent of the operation of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement. Mr. Beatty, who was counsel for the C.P.R. before becoming its president, knows well that, from 1906 onward, the Board of Railway Commissioners has held that under the law forbidding discrimination in railway rates, the

Crow's Nest Pass rates cannot be restricted within "the limits originally fixed." Knowing this, on what principle of good citizenship did the management of the C.P.R. decide to abandon its previous policy, establish discriminatory rates and challenge the rulings and authority of the Board of Railway Commissioners?

The railways, said Mr. Beatty, had suffered a "very serious loss of earning power" by the restoration of the Crow's Nest rates on grain and the loss "would be made still more serious by the recent restoration of the rates on the balance of the commodities enumerated in the Act." There is no reason to doubt the statement, but does Mr. Beatty contend that the C.P.R. is justified in tearing up a contract and challenging the law just as soon as it ceases to be financially advantageous to it to observe the contract? Suppose the people of Canada demanded the cancellation of the original contract with the C.P.R. on the ground that they did not foresee all that they were conceding in the contract—what would the reply of the C.P.R. be?

The attitude of Mr. Beatty suggests another question: Has the Board of Railway Commissioners authority to enforce its judgments? If it has, and it is not merely a case of the railways voluntarily accepting those judgments, then the Board is showing an extraordinary supineness in this matter. If the Board is powerless to enforce its judgments it is time the government took a hand in the game and made it plain where authority does reside.

Making Progress

During the last few weeks events pregnant with significance for the future of Europe have taken place in London. The British government, in the face of much opposition,

has concluded two treaties with Soviet Russia, one of a general nature and one commercial, while the conference of the powers has worked out in an atmosphere of much greater good-will and sincerity than has marked any conference since the war, plans for the carrying out of the treaty of Versailles.

There is, perhaps, some ground for the resentment in connection with the treaties with Russia, for the Soviet ministers appear to have cultivated the habit of creating irritation. It took four months to get them down to brass tacks in the negotiations, but they have succeeded in getting the promise of a loan—amount unspecified—on the guarantee of the British government with the proviso that the money is to be spent in Britain, mostly on machinery. In return the Soviet ministers promise to repay part, at least, of the money which Russia now owes to Great Britain, and they further agree to stop communist propaganda. They will probably find the latter the hardest of the obligations imposed by the treaty, for the propaganda is carried on by the Third International, which speaks at times as if it possessed greater authority than the government. In any case Premier MacDonald has given evidence of a desire to refute by concrete example the complaint of the Russian government that it is being boycotted by the rest of the world simply because it is something new and novel in the way of governments and because of "capitalistic" hatred.

In the conference of the powers extreme positions have been abandoned by all parties. Premier Herriot has conceded much, more perhaps than he intended to concede, and he may have a hard time to get the necessary support for his policy in the French chamber. Chancellor Marx has also conceded enough to rouse anger in the German Nationalists, who in their way are just as much an

obstacle to a reasoned settlement of the after-war problems as the French Nationalists and with less justification. The encouraging thing is the practical outcome of the new tone and temper of the conference, the result of bringing to it an outlook and a spirit that no conference since the war has known.

Editorial Notes

An Australian economist has given it as his opinion that "there is, perhaps, no more difficult question in practical politics, or one towards the solution of which the political thinker can give less help, than that of forming in a new country an upper house." What has been done in the Dominions in the way of reconciling democratic principles with an upper chamber is recorded in an article appearing in this issue of The Guide, as a contribution towards the thought that is now being given to the reform of the Canadian Senate. What is being done in other countries will appear in a subsequent issue. If this is a question to be settled by experience alone, those who are interested in it will have to make themselves acquainted with the numerous experiments that have been made with second chambers.

Trouble is again simmering among the miners of Great Britain, many of whom, it is said, are now receiving no more than \$1.25 or \$1.50 a day. The mining companies say that they cannot pay higher wages and that, for some of the mines, is doubtless quite true. One of the reasons why there is so much trouble in the British mining industry is the existence of a class which levies a tribute on the wealth drawn from the bowels of the earth without raising a finger to help. Six noble lords draw in royalties from the coal mined on their estates the handy sum of \$2,000,000, and some of them don't even possess title deeds to their estates.



An Anxious Moment

Second Chambers in the Dominions

ALTHOUGH practically every nation in the world of any account possesses a bi-cameral legislature it is remarkable that in the debates which have taken place in the Canadian House of Commons on reform of the Senate, very little reference has been made to the extensive experience of other nations or indeed to the experience of Canada prior to Confederation. Yet there is a vast fund of recorded experiences with upper chambers to draw upon and wide variations in the systems now in existence to furnish clues to the advantages and defects of the two-chamber system. The new constitutions of Europe, born of the disruptive results of the war, and drafted to confer upon the several nations the benefits of modern democracy, are alone worth special study, especially as their authors drew upon both political science and democratic experience. Government of the people by the people and for the people, Lincoln's definition of democracy, crystalline in its terse lucidity, has grown apace during the last century, and it is the part of wisdom for democracies to profit by the experiences of each other; to learn what to avoid from the mistakes and what to adopt from the successes of each other. It is the purpose of this article to give such information regarding the upper chambers of other countries as may usefully be applied to the solution of the problem of the reform of the Canadian Senate.

The Oldest Second Chamber

The upper chambers of the Dominions have in the main been modelled upon the British system with such modifications as time and circumstances made desirable. It is also fitting that the House of Lords should form the introduction to this study for it is the oldest second chamber in the world with a recorded history of 650 years, and its origins going back through the Saxon Witanagemot, or the kings council of wise men, into the mists of Teutonic antiquity. Strictly, and in the modern sense of the term at least, the House of Lords is not a second chamber; it is an estate of the realm, a survival of the time when the right of ruling was the monopoly and prerogative of a class. The king's council, as described in the Great Charter of 1215, consisted of the greater barons, earls, archbishops, bishops, and those who held lands of the king; not till 50 years later was a beginning made with a parliament in which the middle classes had representation—of a kind. The House of Lords today is still made up of barons, earls, archbishops and bishops with some additions that do not modify its rigid class character.

The House of Lords is frequently referred to as an hereditary house but this is not strictly correct. There are lords of parliament who are not so by hereditary right. The composition of the House today is as follows:

1. Hereditary peers of the United Kingdom.
2. Hereditary peers who are not hereditary lords of parliament being:
 - (a) 16 representative peers of Scotland, who are elected by the Scotch peers for the term of parliament.
 - (b) 28 representative peers of Ireland who are elected for life by the Irish peers.
3. Lords who are lords of parliament during their lives but who transmit no rights whether as peers or as lords of parliament to their heirs, being:
 - (a) 26 lords spiritual—two archbishops and 24 bishops.
 - (b) The lords of appeal.

The House of Lords, therefore, is composed of members by hereditary right, life members appointed by the Crown or elected by their peers, or by virtue of their position, and members for the term of parliament, elected by their peers.

Hereditary membership of the House is one of those elements in the British constitution which, like Topsy, was not made but grew, although it is a long time since the peers took the privilege unto themselves. Another curious thing about the membership is that while a

No Upper Chamber in the Legislatures of the British Commonwealth of Nations Possesses Such Powers as those Possessed by the Canadian Senate---By J. T. Hull

Scotch peer may not be eligible by his major title he may be eligible by a title that the public knows nothing about, and so it comes that because of some qualifying minor title Irish and Scotch peers, not otherwise eligible, become members of the House.

Curtailling its Powers

The House of Lords has a break in its history. On February 6, 1649, the House of Lords adjourned "till 10 o'clock tomorrow." The "tomorrow" turned out to be April 25, 1660, for the next day the Lords discovered that the House of Commons had voted them out of existence as "useless and dangerous." The next day the Commons voted the monarchy out of existence as well, but when the monarchy came back the House of Lords came back with it, never, however to exercise its old power. In 1671 the House of Commons voted "That in all aids given to the King by the Commons the rate of tax ought not to be altered," and took from the House of Lords its privileges of amending finance bills or imposing taxation. In 1678 the principle of the resolution was re-affirmed and extended, and in 1861 the Commons affirmed their right to put all financial proposals in one bill thus making it obligatory upon the House of Lords to accept or reject the bill as a whole. This power the Lords exercised in 1909, when it rejected the finance bill. The government appealed to the country and won. The finance bill was re-introduced and the Lords passed it, but the Commons were now determined to clip the wings of the upper house and this was done by the Parliament Act of 1910. The provisions of this act are: If the Lords withhold their assent to a money bill for more than one month after the bill has reached them, the bill may be presented for the royal assent, that is, it becomes law. If a bill other than a money bill is passed by the Commons in three successive sessions of parliament, it may on a third rejection by the Lords, be presented for the royal assent and become law, provided that two years elapse between the second reading in the first session and the third reading in the third session.

With these modifications the legislative power of the House of Lords is equal with that of the House of Commons except that no money bill can originate in the House of Lords. The British upper house, therefore, may initiate legislation and amend or reject legislation originating in the House of Commons but it cannot initiate, nor amend nor finally reject, money bills and its power to block other legislation is limited to holding it up for a period of two years. From being all powerful the House of Lords has thus come, by the march of democracy, to be subordinated to the House of Commons, but it remains to be said that in point of ability the House of Lords stands high and its influence is not to be measured altogether by its legislative power. The House of Commons cannot, and in fact does not disregard the opinion of the House of Lords for the debates in the upper chamber on policy and administration are frequently of great value and carry weight both with the government and the country.

The Irish Free State

The constitution of the Irish Free State, the youngest of the self-governing Dominions, adopted in 1922, provides for a two-chambered legislature. The Senate, the constitution says, "shall be composed of citizens who have done honor to the nation by reason of useful public service or who because of special qualifications or attainments represent important aspects of the nation's life." Senators must be 35 years of age and eligible for election to the chamber of deputies. It is provided that there shall be 60 members of the Senate, four elected by the uni-

versities and 56 by the direct vote of the people, without distinction of sex who are 30 years of age, the voting age for deputies being 21. For the election of Senators the Free State is one constituency and the voting is by proportional representation. Senators are elected for 12 years, one-fourth retiring every three years, except the university representatives, one-half of whom retire every six years. Nominations for the Senate consist of a panel of three times as many as are to be elected, two-thirds of whom are nominated by the chamber of deputies voting by proportional representation and one-third by the Senate also voting by proportional representation.

The Dail is Supreme

With regard to money bills the chamber of deputies "has legislative authority exclusive of the Senate," that is, the lower house "the Dail," has complete control of the public purse. The Senate may initiate legislation and may amend a bill passed by the chamber of deputies but if the latter takes no action on the matter within 270 days the bill becomes law. The Senate may make "recommendations" with regard to money bills but the chamber is at liberty to accept or reject the recommendations. In the event of disagreement on any bills except money bills, the Senate may ask for a joint sitting of both houses on the measure, but such sitting is only for debate, not for voting. If a bill originating in the Senate is rejected by the chamber, the measure is lost. Any bill passed by parliament may be suspended for 90 days on the written demand of two-fifths of the members of the chamber or a majority of the Senate, within seven days of the passing of the bill, and such bill may be submitted to a referendum of the people if demanded within the 90 days by three-fifths of the Senate or in a petition signed by one-twentieth of the registered voters, money bills excepted. The constitution also provides for the initiative.

The upper chamber of the Irish Free State can thus only suspend legislation passed by the lower chamber for 270 days and by the initiative and referendum the people themselves can exercise control over both houses of the legislature. With respect to the character of the upper house it might be as well to point out that in every modern democracy with an upper chamber the idea at the outset was that the upper house was to be composed of the best minds and to represent the best thought of the nation with party politics put as far into the background as possible. The Canadian Senate started out that way but party politics soon played havoc with the ideal.

What Ulster Did Not Want

The Senate of Northern Ireland is the offspring of confusion and prejudice and was practically forced upon the little state by the House of Lords. The British government wanted to leave the whole question of an upper house to the state itself, but the House of Lords desired to see a replica of itself in Ireland, and in the confusion of getting a settlement through parliament the lords managed to get a Senate included. Sir Edward Carson declared that Ulster preferred a single chamber system. The system, it may be said was originally designed for the whole of Ireland, but the Sinn Fein revolution upset the plans and with the creation of the Irish Free State the original design was left for the Northern state.

The Senate of Northern Ireland consists of the Lord Mayors of Belfast and Londonderry and 24 members elected by the lower house by proportional representation, for eight years, one-half retiring every four years. The Senate may reject but neither amend nor initiate money bills; otherwise it has equal legislative power with the lower house.

In case of disagreement with regard to a bill, there is a delay of one session. If the disagreement persists the lord lieutenant may call a joint sitting of both houses where the measure is disposed of by a straight majority vote. As the lower house has twice as many members as the upper, this arrangement ensures its supremacy in legislation. The election of an upper house by the lower is unique in the British Empire, and it is worthy of notice that the method was not followed by the Irish Free State, for which it was originally intended.

The Commonwealth of Australia

Like Canada, Australia is a federal state and the Commonwealth is the result of the several states getting together, as the provinces of Canada did, and forming themselves into a united nation. Canadian Confederation, however, preceded the creation of the Australian Commonwealth by 34 years, so that the antipodean Dominion in drafting its constitution and deciding upon its legislature had before it the object lesson of Canada.

The Australian constitution was adopted in 1901, and it provides for a Senate elected by the people of each of the six states of the Commonwealth, each state forming a single constituency and returning six senators. There are thus 36 members of the Senate, elected for six years, one-half retiring every three years. A senatorial candidate must possess the same qualifications as are required for members of the lower house, the House of Representatives, and he is elected by the same voters as vote for representatives. The Senate possesses rights equal with the House of Representatives with regard to legislation except that money bills must originate in the House of Representatives. The Senate may reject but not amend money bills but owing to the wording of the constitution a peculiar situation has arisen in this respect. The constitution says that the Senate may, by message to the House of Representatives, make "suggestions" for revision or amendment of money bills, and the Senate has succeeded in transforming the right to make "suggestions" into practically equal power with the lower house on money bills. In other words the "suggestions" have become amendments and in consequence the speech from the throne when referring to finance does not distinguish between the "gentlemen of the Senate" and "gentlemen of the House of Representatives" as in the Canadian or the British speech from the throne; the Senate is addressed as having equal power with the lower house with regard to the granting of money for the Crown.

In the event of a deadlock between the two houses on legislation the governor-general, on the advice of his ministers, may dissolve both houses and the question at issue is thus referred to the electors for both houses. If, after the election, there is still disagreement the two houses may sit in joint session and the contentious measure is disposed of by a majority vote. The House of Representatives, has twice the number of the Senate and thus controls such joint session.

The first draft of the Australian constitution discussed in 1891 proposed a Senate elected by the state legislatures, after the method then in force in the United States. Subsequent conventions, however, demanded direct election by the people on a state basis and this plan was ultimately adopted. It is interesting to note that twelve years later the United States abandoned the method of electing senators by state legislatures and adopted the Australian method.

The State Upper Chambers

At the time of the creation of the Commonwealth, every state legislature was bi-cameral and five still have upper houses. The legislative council of New South Wales consists of 83 members appointed by the Crown for life, like the Canadian Senate. That of Victoria consists of 34 members elected by the

TO most Westerners the name Maple Creek suggests just one thing—corn. Even though Maple Creek has been Saskatchewan's cow town for two generations, it was the corn show of last year which gave it a place in the sun.

Before this new crop came into favor, the long frost-free season of the Missouri watershed was regarded as a liability. For it lengthens the period during which the scanty rainfall returns to its blue-vaulted source from the surface of the ground in those quivering waves that blur the vision. That means less moisture for crops.

But corn changed this liability into an asset. A summer of 120 days free from frost gives the farmer time to harvest ripe ears unfailingly. Moreover, corn is not so fussy about moisture as wheat and the other small grains.

The corn crop was a find for the farmers of Maple Creek. It is transforming what we used to call apologetically "the dry belt" into "the corn belt of Saskatchewan," a much more enviable distinction. And the crowning event—last year's corn show—ended the long quest of farmers all over the prairie provinces for a source of seed corn of suitable varieties.

Corn is no new thing round Maple Creek. W. R. Abbott grew it there 18 years ago, and has grown some ever since—he won first prize for dry land corn at Bassana Irrigation Exhibition in 1915. Four miles south of town Geo. Stewart has the oldest corn crib in Saskatchewan. Half a dozen farmers grew corn before war prices for wheat lured them back into that business.

But the real advance began about

In Saskatchewan's Corn Belt



to go through. Fifty years ago he was present at the celebration of Winnipeg's incorporation, and never once in the interval has his faith in the possibilities of this inland empire waned. The early eighties found him in the mounted police force stationed in Fort Walsh, the most important frontier post in that corner of Saskatchewan before the building of the C.P.R. And if, perchance, you like tales with a romantic flavor, nothing could please you more than to listen to the reminiscences of this doughty old Indian fighter, now in his 78th year, but just as alert and receptive of new ideas as ever.

It was from the Indians that Abbott got his knowledge of corn growing on the prairies. Alfalfa lore he picked up in the range country of Montana. Where he got the faith to plant Blushed Calville apples 18 years ago, not even he can tell you. Perhaps it was from that other indomitable pioneer, Stevenson, of Morden, from whom he bought the trees. Anyway, they lived to bearing age when all save one were barked by rabbits. He met this disaster in characteristic

manner by planting more apples and Cheney and Aitken plums. All of these are now bearing and they afford the old gentleman what must be the greatest satisfaction that his declining years can know—the fulfillment of his own earlier prophecies.

Speaking of Corn

Leonard Cashmore's was the first place I visited on my jaunt round Maple Creek. Cashmore has specialized in raising North Dakota White Flint, one of the three varieties recommended for the district. Corn, as everyone knows, is a wind-pollinated plant, and it is hard to keep varieties pure if one grower tries experimenting on his own account. For that reason the fellow who sticks by the one sort comes out best in the long run as Cashmore can testify.

Seed corn was a profitable thing for him last year. From his 15 acres he received a gross return of \$40 per acre. And this without any big outlay for implements, because he sowed the corn with the grain drill in rows five feet apart in order to be able to cultivate two rows at a time

with the ordinary 10-foot duck-foot cultivator.

Moisture is a big consideration in these parts, likewise Russian thistles, so the Maple Creek farmers like to harrow their corn when it is young. "We harrow round here," Ferguson said, "till our corn gets up to 10 inches high. Experience has taught us that it is good practice to harrow during the hottest part of the hot days, not only because one can do a better job of weed killing, but also because the corn is flaccid then and bends over without being damaged if the harrow tooth runs squarely into the plant." Mrs. Cashmore chipped in here: she has imbibed her husband's enthusiasm. "Never look over your shoulder when you are harrowing corn, else you will get faint hearted and quit. For a little while after har-

rowing you will think you have done irreparable damage, but it is marvellous how corn will recover."

Beans as Field Crop

This year Mr. Cashmore has tried a new departure—three acres of beans. Looked like pretty dry country to me for this crop but here is the evidence: Cashmore owns a threshing outfit and has been threshing this crop out for neighbors who have successfully tried it on a small scale, and he is willing to gamble three acres on it.

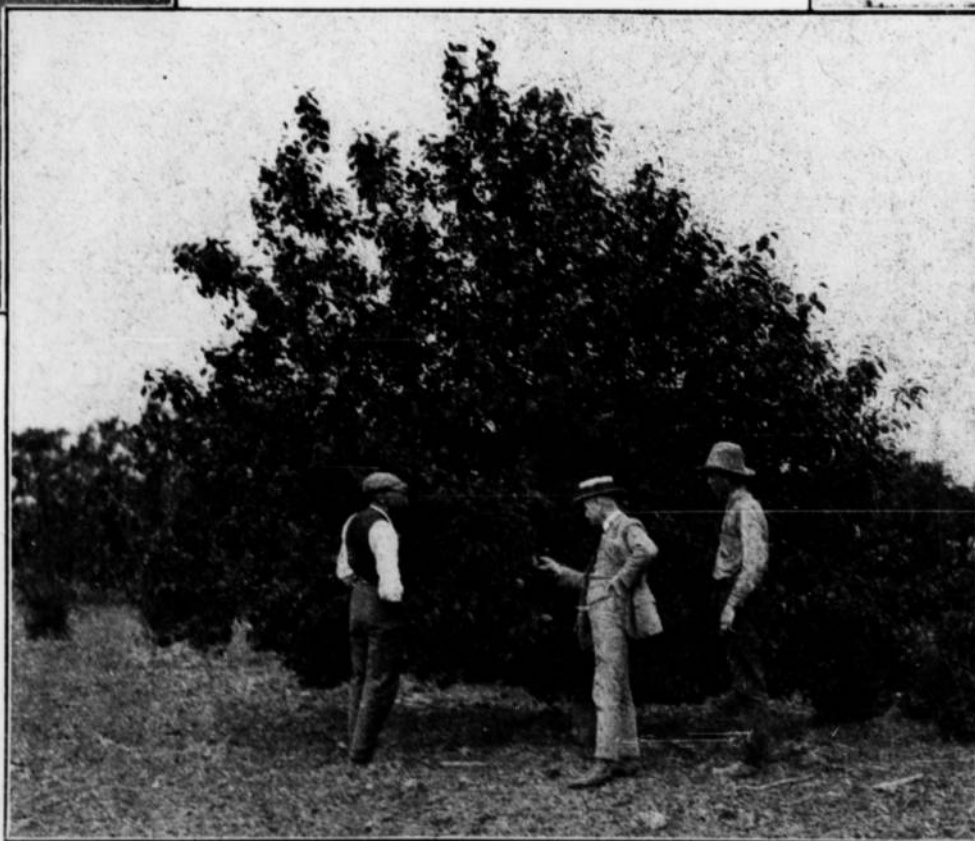
Before the day was over Harry Fauquier, dwelling east of town, assured me that his little bean crop was one of the most dependable on his farm. He harvested at the rate of 27 bushels per acre on a little less than a quarter of an acre. Had a big bean feast at which the astonished town dwellers were regaled to clinch the argument



four years ago when the Field Husbandry Department of the Agricultural College, under Prof. Bracken, and later under Prof. Champlin, put J. B. Harrington in the Maple Creek district for the express purpose of investigating the possibilities in corn growing. Harrington stayed there two years and was followed by P. H. Ferguson, who is now acting as a district representative under the department of agriculture at Regina. Both of these men have worked hard to extend the corn acreage, and to Ferguson goes much of the credit for telling the rest of the world about what this section of the country can do.

Maple Creek's "Grand Old Man"

No story about corn culture in Saskatchewan can proceed far without a short biography of W. R. Abbott—"Sergeant" Abbott, as he is familiarly called by his old cronies. Pioneer mounted policeman, pioneer settler, pioneer corn grower and pioneer fruit grower, the chapters of Mr. Abbott's life correspond with the changes through which Maple Creek has passed and has still



Upper left: Harry Fauquier in a 12-year-old alfalfa field, 12 acres in extent. This field yielded 47 loads of hay in 1923, although it has several years been used for seed production. A portion of the field is irrigated.

Upper right: W. R. Abbott, Maple Creek's grand old man, whose persistent demonstrations of successful corn growing did much to popularize that crop in his district. He is now preaching fruit with the same vigor that he displayed in urging corn. Behind him is a Cheney plum tree. In the foreground are strawberries. Here and there, all through his orchard and garden, may be seen alfalfa plants, replacing the customary Russian Thistle.

Centre: A magnificent crab apple tree in the plantation of Harry Fauquier. Left and right are the Fauquiers, father and son. Between them is P. H. Ferguson, district agriculturist.



about the practicability of this crop in the Maple Creek district.

W. F. McFarlane's farm is the one to visit if you would see how best the Russian thistle problem is being handled round about Maple Creek. Mr. McFarlane defers seeding till he has had an opportunity to cultivate twice. After seeding he puts the harrows to work.

There is a striking demonstration on this farm of the superiority of sweet clover sown without a nurse crop as compared to a sweet clover crop with a nurse crop. McFarlane and several other farmers in this neighborhood are making use of millet and amber cane sorghum, two crops little known in Western Canada but, like corn, hot-weather crops requiring longer to mature than the small grains.

We dropped in on John Colquhoun while he was sowing corn with a lister, taking the photo which appears at the head of the page. Mr. Colquhoun is a great believer in the lister for his type of soil—a rather light, friable, brown loam. The

particular lister which he was operating was built for use with a small tractor, but he prefers dependence on six horses. Soil drifting is quite a problem in the light land north of town, and Mr. Colquhoun finds the lister a valuable aid in preventing loss from that source. Moreover, he plants his crop at less expense, a considerable item when one has a 60-acre field of corn.

The big surprise for the visitor to Maple Creek awaits him at Harry Fauquier's farm. Here in the bend of a creek, now drained dry by the requirements of the town's water system, Fauquier has a commercial market garden. Before the town took away his irrigation water he raised a potato crop of 1,145 bushels per acre. Even now, under strictly dry-farming methods, he raises abundant crops of all the well known garden vegetables. Melons and tomatoes—hot weather crops—do well here, as might be expected.

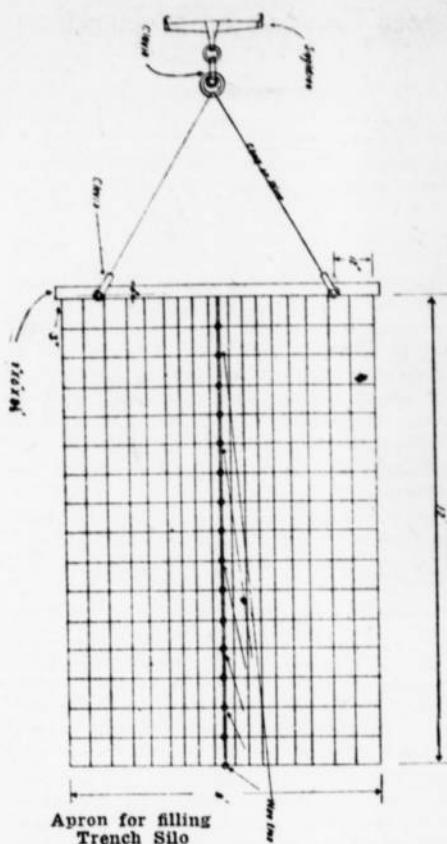
Fauquier's fruit trees surpass anything that may be seen between the Indian Head Forestry Farm and Mr. Griffin's irrigated garden and orchard at Brooks, Alta. Here at Fauquier's you will find a tree of Yellow Transparents, 16 years old, which ripens some fruit in every year. Fact is, Mr. Fauquier has not been without apples now for seven years. Wealthy's he has had now for five years. Crabs galore. One

tree of crabs provided him with 227 pounds of fruit in addition to three weeks' eating, probably half a bushel.

Plums have done well in this orchard. Six trees of Aitkens gave him 500 pounds of plums last year—and this is all dry farming, remember. Sand cherries have a record going back 12 years. A few Compass cherries also bear testimony to the fact that hardy hybrids will grow here.

Next to horticulture, Mr. Fauquier's heart is in a bunch of farm sheep. This summer 107 ewes have raised him 117 lambs. In order to push them along rapidly, he has supplementary feeds, should the pastures fail.

A few years ago there was a lot of questioning as to the ability of southwestern Saskatchewan to continue to support its present population and assure to those on its farms a reasonable standard of living. The best answer may be found on these farms about Maple Creek, a district fairly representative of that corner of the province. It is probably true that the plain between the Missouri and the South Saskatchewan will never be free from the menace of wheat crop failure, but corn has brought a return of confidence, and the dependability of other side lines is being manifested more and more every year. Southwestern Saskatchewan is only beginning to enter into its own.



then turned round, the conveyer is rolled over and the load is deposited. The conveyer is returned to its place under the blower and the next load goes to the other end of the trench.

The originator of this idea adds the following advice regarding the use of a trench silo. The two things that are absolutely essential in filling a trench silo are to add plenty of water and to tramp the silage well. Both of these apply especially to the edges.

The wetting of the edges is of especial importance if the silage is put against dry earth. If plenty of water is not added, the earth will absorb some of the juices from the silage and some moulding or spoilage results. The best plan is to add some water to all the silage as it is being placed in the trench, then with a bucket, throw water along the edges at intervals. It is better to add too much than too little water. If too much water is added, it will be absorbed by the earth and leave the silage just right.

Q.—What method of handling a wheat crop will cut down the amount of damage when it is attacked by rust?

A.—The attack of rust comes at a definite time in any season that it does come. If at that time the wheat plants are green and full of moisture, the attack is liable to be very damaging; if they are further advanced toward ripening and drying out, the rust does much less harm. Thus, early seeding has been probably the most effective means of lessening rust damage. Thick seeding has resulted in less rust than thin because it exhausts the moisture supply sooner. Weedy land has less rust for the same reason. Fallow land is the worst for rust because the abundant supply of moisture and fertility makes a rank, juicy, late growth which is most susceptible to disease. Wheat following corn is less affected than that on fallow, and that on land which grew wheat before, still less so. The effect of applying nitrates to the land is to increase the rust; other types of fertilizers have no effect.—Supt. W. C. McKillican.

Main Causes of Calf Troubles

Cold milk to-day—warm milk to-morrow.
Sour milk today—sweet milk to-morrow.
Sour, dirty feed pails and troughs.
Dirty pens—flies—no protection from heat or sun.
Feeding too much or too little.
No drinking water supply.
Sour whey and sour skim-milk from the factory.
Vermin.

It is a good practice to leave the calf with its dam for the first two or three days, even though it is planned to rear the calf by hand.

Autumn-born calves usually escape digestion troubles, due to cold weather being an aid in preventing the souring of food.—O.A.C.

An Alfalfa-Sweet Clover Comparison



These two views represent the relative growth between sweet clover and alfalfa in a backward season like 1924. They were both taken on the last day of June, near Maple Creek, Sask. The sweet clover picture on the left was taken in an acre field sown in rows on the farm of John Colquhoun. The alfalfa photo was taken in an old field originally sown broadcast, belonging to Geo. Stewart. The difference in the method of sowing accounts in some degree for the different habits of growth. P. H. Ferguson, district agri-

culturist, kindly posed for The Guide reporter. In the sweet clover picture it will be seen that he is closer to the camera. This sweet clover crop was being saved for seed. The alfalfa field will be cut twice for hay. The advantage which alfalfa has over sweet clover is that it will give a full crop every year. Sweet clover, being a plant with only a two-year life cycle, will yield only a small crop in its first year. Sweet clover on the other hand fits into a crop rotation much better than alfalfa.

Uses for Cast-off Tires

Our recent experience letter from a reader about his use for cast-off auto tires for pads on his wagon bolsters has stirred up others to report different uses which they have made of such old tires. One reader reports that he cuts an old casing down the centre of the tread all the way around the casing, and then lays the two halves down in his brooder pens as troughs for watering small chickens. These troughs hold a considerable amount of water, and he has no trouble with them tipping over or with the chicks drowning in them.

Another reader says a neighbor drove a team into his barnyard one morning, with the tugs of their harness made from old 30 x 34-inch casings. The neighbor had cut off the clincher edges, then ripped the casings down the middle of the treads. The tugs were fastened to the tugs with the ordinary cock-eye and clamp as often used on leather tugs, with the rubber side next to the horse. He claimed to have pulled 4,000 pounds load with these tugs, and they seemed to make a very good set of work harness. He also had a pole or neck-yoke strap, two hitch

reins, and a bridle head strap all made out of the same material.

This same reader also reports that for a spare tire on his car he carries a tire made of two old ones, using the best one on the outside and the other one inside it. The beads and rubber are first cut off the inside one, the latter being rather hard to do, but it can be done by using a sharp knife and plenty of patience. This combination makes a casing that gives a very considerable amount of mileage. The one on the inside may be hard to get in place at first, but when once started right can be done readily enough. Can anyone beat these uses?—I. W. D.

Filling Trench Silo

The accompanying illustration shows a wire apron which has been used to good advantage in filling a trench silo. It is made up of two sections of four-foot hog wire joined together. When filling, the owner has his ensilage cutter near the centre of the silo. The wire conveyer remains under the blower till it is loaded and then it is drawn to the desired spot in the silo. The horse is

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MARK H. JACKSON
No. 674K Durston Bldg.
SYRACUSE, N.Y.

Continued from Page 7

New Zealand's Proposed Council

The South African Senate

Suggestions for Reform

Summary

1000 Eggs in Every Hen

TELLS HOW

How to work to get 1,000 eggs from every hen; how to get pullets laying early; how to make the old hens lay like pullets; how to keep up heavy egg production all through cold winter months when eggs are highest; triple egg production; make slacker hen hustle; \$5.00 profit from every hen in six winter months. These and many other money-making poultry secrets are contained in Mr. Trafford's "1,000-EGG HEN" system of poultry raising, one copy of which will be sent absolutely free to any reader of this paper who keeps six hens or more. There is big profit for the poultry-keeper who gets the eggs. Mr. Trafford tells how. If you keep chickens and want them to make money for you, cut out this ad. and send it with your name and address, to Henry Trafford, Suite 331H, Herald Building, Birmingham, N.Y., and a free copy of "THE 1,000-EGG HEN" will be sent by return mail.



The Twenty-First Burr

By Victor Lauriston
Continued from Last Week

What Has Happened so Far

Laura Winright, after spending two years in Europe, received a letter from her father bidding her return at once as he was dying. On arriving in New York she found that neither her brother Tom, nor her fiancé, George Annisford, were aware that Adam George Winright was even ill. When they reached the Castle Sunset they found him dead in the library. That evening Laura found her telegram to her father marked with a heavy imprint of a man's thumb.

Harry Burnville, the detective employed by Tom Winright, made very thorough enquiries into the history of all the people living at Castle Sunset. In the course of a search the blackmail letters are discovered, and the detective spends many days in fruitless pursuit.

Laura, finding she really did not love George Annisford, broke her engagement with him.

A man in a grey suit and slouch hat was seen haunting Castle Sunset. Burnville and Glory Adair both bent their energies towards discovering his identity. Laura received a telephone call from Nile, a little village, that Burnville had succeeded in finding the mysterious man in grey.

CHAPTER XII
The Ride in the Storm

"SO Mr. Burnville was right," thought Laura. She could picture him gloating over Glory Adair, blandly triumphing in this speedy vindication. "Tell me all about it!" she urged, aloud.

The answering voice was hurried and excited.

"I'm sorry, Miss Winright, but there are reasons—you can understand, of course—I really can't tell you over the telephone—"

For the moment Laura saw no reasons. She filled the transmitter with eager urgings. The detective's voice cut in:

"It's impossible. More than that, if you wish to see the man in grey alive—to hear his story from his own lips—you must come at once."

"Where are you?"

"I am at Robert Carruthers'—984 ring 21—on the Colborne Road, just past Otter Creek. You know the deep gully—?"

"Yes—with the white wooden bridge?" She knew Robert Carruthers and his plump, good-natured wife; they were friends of her old Sunday school teacher, Miss Sifton, and Laura had spent an occasional afternoon at the farm-house before she went abroad. "I know the place. A cottage with spruce trees and a tall white fence in front?"

"That's it. The second house past the bridge on the right-hand side." Manifestly Burnville was eager to fix the exact location in her mind. "Well, they have a hired man. He's known out here as Thad Smith. He's down with typhoid and if he gets better, it'll be a miracle. He's the real Andrew Webster. It's more by good luck than good management that I found him, Miss Winright," confessed Burnville, modestly. "But he is here, and admits his identity; and he wants to tell his story direct to you."

To Laura's first astonished clearness of vision succeeded bewilderment. What was she to do? Her mind was by no means orderly in emergency. Fervently she wished for Glory Adair. But Glory had gone back to the Barracks. Yet—

Burnville's next words anticipated her.

"Please do not whisper a word of this to anyone, Miss Winright. Particularly to Miss Adair. Never mind why—there are important reasons. You must trust my discretion."

"Yes, yes." She hardly knew to what she assented.

"You can take the car," pursued Burnville, "and be there inside an hour or so."

Laura Winright stiffened.

"I can rely on your coming?"

"Yes."

"You are sure of the place? Robert Carruthers, Colborne Road, second house past the Otter Creek bridge, on the right hand side—"

"A cottage with a tall white fence and spruce trees in front?"

"Yes. I rely on you. Good-bye."

He rang off.

Laura Winright sank into a chair. The suddenness of it all appalled her. That for which Burnville had worked

these many weeks with such persistent thoroughness had come in a moment; and, if Burnville's words meant anything, had come more by accident than through design. What had the man in grey to tell? Now that the denouement was crowding so close, the girl shrank from it, appalled at what it might disclose.

In the midst of such musings she roused herself with a start.

One thing was essential. That was to reach Carruthers' with the least possible delay. "If you wish to see him alive . . . you must come at once," Burnville had said that. The message was imperative.

What was she to do?

Before she realized what she did, she called the Barracks. It was only when a nurse answered the call that Laura remembered, with a flush, Burnville's emphatic warning to keep silence. Glory, fortunately, had gone out for the evening. The nurse did not know when she would be back.

Laura breathed relief.

She was left entirely to her own resources. That much was plain. And her own resources were limited to a rapid motor trip to the Carruthers' farm, leaving Maitland Port with the least possible delay.

She went to the window. The sun was sinking in the crimsoned waters of the lake. There was a hint of breeze stirring the cedars on the hillside—very faint, the merest zephyr. On the lower edge of the huge ball of fire in the west clung a dark speck of cloud. Laura's gaze took in the distant garage.

When last she called, in the afternoon, Nick Ross was away. He might be away now.

Burnville's call had been insistent. Yet Laura Winright sat a moment, thinking of Nick Ross, as Annisford had jestingly pictured him, staring into the sunset with the eyes of a poet. Despite herself, she could not help linking that picture with her own vision of Annisford himself going up-lake in his beautiful yacht, alone.

If it had been possible for her to send Annisford away, the fact was due to Nick Ross—to what Ross had said on that drive to the Black Hole. His were the words that had spurred her faltering soul to cruel action. For the first time she realized it. She almost hated him for it. He had led her to send away the one man who loved her—why? She found no answer.

Like Nick Ross, she stared in to the sunset, watching the tiny cloud grow till it cast a shadow across the lake.

She started up, and went to the black box in the Ghost Room. She sat before it a long time, indecisive. She found herself strangely hesitant. It was as though she were in the presence of Ross himself, tall, straight, sunburned, with his devil-may-care swagger and his poet's eyes, his cynical jest and his heart full of sentiment. She shrank from him, while—she realized it with a shock—Andrew Webster perhaps lay dying at Carruthers' waiting to confess himself to her.

She lifted the receiver from the black box. If Ross were not there, she could get a public taxicab in a few minutes. She would. She hoped Ross were not there. She almost dreaded to meet him.

The chauffeur's level voice cut into her thoughts.

"Hello, Castle Sunset!"

"Ross?"

She felt her heart beat violently, and her breath came in nervous gasps. She wondered if he could hear the message she hardly heard herself.

"I must—positively must—go out to the country this evening, about fifteen miles. Can you have the car ready in ten minutes?"

Had he heard? Or would he stupidly insist on her going over the entire message? Anticipating that, she tried hard to control her nervousness.

The level voice spoke again.

"In four minutes and forty-three and a half seconds, Laura Winright."

His devil-may-care laugh floated to her over the wire.

She hung up the receiver, angry at



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his presumption—no, almost angry! In another minute she was laughing. How like the fellow it was! "Ross," she had said, as to a common servant. "Laura Winright," he had answered, as to a bosom friend. The impertinence of the man! After all, he was a common servant—what a pity, when the Lord had made him so uncommonly likeable!

Nervously she made ready. The chauffeur had the car at the curb within four minutes. Laura Winright hurried down the gravel walk. Nick Ross, standing with his hand on the open door, spoke:

"Isn't it chilly enough for a coat?"

She gave him a bright smile.

"I'm shivering!" she jested.

Then she noticed that the top of the car was up. Yes, and his eyes were serious.

"You've six minutes and twenty-one seconds to spare. Get a coat of some sort—preferably a rain-coat with a real, waterproof guarantee."

Laura followed the direction of his gaze. The western sky was ominously shadowed. The tiny cloud of a few moments before had grown into a monstrous shape that, like a dark bird, overhung the lake and with the tips of its far-spreading wings shadowed the land.

"That means a whale of a storm," commented Nick Ross. "If it's a pleasure drive you're planning, I'll head the car right back to the garage."

"It's not a pleasure drive." She deliberately made her tone cold and aloof. The man needed to be put in his place, if that were possible.

She cast a thoughtful glance toward the lowering sky; then went into the house. In the hallway she encountered Mrs. MacTurk.

It was, she remembered, the old woman's night out. And Katie had

gone. She had to leave the house alone. Any other time she would have hesitated. But with the menacing man in grey safely located and too ill to move, that did not matter.

"Lock everything, Mamma Judy," she commanded. "I'll be back in a little while. I'll take a key."

Within a few minutes the car was speeding around the river bend and down the hill toward the Saltford bridge. "Robert Carruthers, Colborne Road, second house past Otter Creek—and hurry." That order, she mused, covered everything.

The rumbling of the car across the long bridge was thunderous in the close air. Turning her head a little, Laura's eyes searched the west, whence advancing legions of black clouds were hurling themselves toward the zenith. Low, fitful lightning flashes ran along the sky.

A cool breeze smote her cheek as, sweeping through Saltford, the car turned up the Colborne Hill. From far across the lake came the muffled roll of thunder. Laura glanced at Nick Ross. He leaned a little forward, his expression animated, as though the menacing storm were a whole-hearted joy to him.

She put on her coat. She shrank from even a casual glance at Ross. She found herself hoping he had not noticed, would not notice, the coat, but—the slapping wind grew chill.

They swept past the white buildings of Point Farm. Almost imperceptibly the chauffeur was speeding up the car. The road was quite deserted. Pedestrians were rare at any time; vehicles had fled from the threat of the storm. From the west came a steady growl of thunder. Fitful lightnings lit a wide white ribbon in front of them. Nick Ross turned.

"Miss Winright, I'm for duty first and pleasure afterward. This looks

like a jolly big storm. What do you say to turning in here till the worst is past?"

"No," returned Miss Winright.

She fancied a rain-drop slapping her cheek. Its challenge spurred her to a wild defiance.

"We will go right through to Carruthers'."

Ross stopped the car. He descended; she instinctively shrank back in her seat. His eyes were shining; she felt reassured.

"I'm going to let down the curtains." He quickly did so, studying the sky at intervals. "Say, it's a peach of a storm—a real ripper, Miss Winright! Our flivver is due for a jolly good bath!" He resumed his seat. "Haden't you better—?"

The car leapt ahead, without waiting her answer. Laura thrilled with the joy of the challenge.

"Straight through!" she cried. She no longer saw Nick Ross, nor the storm, but only the end of the road, the end of their long pursuit of the murderer, Andrew Webster. "Straight through!"

"If the engine holds up," agreed Ross. "I'll bet you ten cents it will."

The curtains flapped furiously, striving to tear themselves free from their fastenings. Then the full fury of the storm burst. The dark clouds, now high overhead, blotted out the lingering light. Laura could see nothing to either side; but, gazing ahead, she had a vague glimpse of tall trees at the roadside bending till they almost snapped. White buildings, clear an instant earlier, were blotted out as by a dense mist.

Then, on the hood of the car came the heavy drum beat of the rain—first a rat-tat-tat of huge drops, then the gushing roar of a united downpour.

Along the road the headlights, still gleaming, marked an uncertain path.

Again Nick Ross spoke, but this time he did not turn: Laura sensed that his keenest watchfulness was needed to pick the way.

"It's a beautiful little hurricane. There's never been one like it on the west shore, I'll wager. Can you stand it? Really—"

She saw neither Ross nor himself; only the man she sought at the end of the road, dying, with his message unheard.

"I have to reach Carruthers'."

"See how those trees are bending." She fancied at last a note of anxiety in his voice. "There goes a branch." She heard it whip the hood as it fell. "This road may be blocked anywhere by a tree. Then, the Otter Creek bridge is rotten. If the road's blocked—"

"If the road is blocked, then we—I, at least—will go on foot. But, storm or no storm, I intend to reach Carruthers'." The rage of the elements menaced her, but they could not make her afraid.

The car swerved, avoiding some danger that she could not see. It rocked like a tiny cockle-shell on the ocean. Laura clutched the cloak-rail beside her.

"We daren't go on," insisted Ross.

"Are you afraid?"

The lightning lit a clear road for a hundred yards ahead. He turned, for the first time since the storm broke.

"Afraid? Nick Ross?" His white teeth gleamed in a smile. "Say, this is the real thing! It beats the old phonetoscope a thousand miles. Only—the smile vanished—"I'm a bit afraid for you."

"Then go on."

"D'you mean it?"—eagerly.

"Go on."

A thunder crash emphasized her words. The man centred his every attention on the wheel and the road ahead. To her impatient fancy he seemed reducing speed. Did he mean to stop anyway, regardless?

"Faster," she cried, leaning forward lest the clamour of the storm drown her words.

The car bounded ahead, skidding to and fro on the slippery roadway. Suddenly it turned out; a fallen tree from an adjoining field lay across the road. Ross turned almost into the ditch. For an instant the car balanced dangerously. With steady hand the chauffeur made the difficult turn. Laura felt her heart leap when a lightning flash illumined the danger they were passing.

Ross told her, in jerky exclamations. He slackened speed a little.

"Keep going," she urged, recklessly.

"We're almost there."

"I know that. The Otter Creek bridge must be just ahead. It's old and due for demolition any day. You can't lean against it without hearing it creak." He did not look around. "There's no telling what a gale like this might do. Oh, I'll get you there, Laura Winright, but I mean to keep you safe, whether you will or no. See! There's the bridge, right ahead."

He flung his weight on the brake. Rising, she leaned forward. She caught his arm.

"No. You must not stop."

He tore his arm free. The car halted, with a jerk, followed by violent jarring and grinding. The headlights went out. Blank darkness lay all about them.

"Why did you stop?"

She sensed rather than saw that Ross had flung himself backward in the seat.

"Steady, Miss Winright. Don't lean forward. The least weight may jar us loose."

Apprehension shot through her. The thrill of excitement gave place to sickening reaction. The intoxication of her speed-madness had gone, leaving her weak.

"There is probably no danger."

His tone was reassuring; but she knew that he had discerned in the darkness some peril she could not see.

"What is it?"

She strained her eyes into the night.

"No," he repeated, sternly. "do not lean forward. Sit back."

He turned cautiously, and, reaching out his arm, snapped open the door beside her.

"You must get down. I daren't leave this seat to help you." Outside, she

She silently obeyed.

stood in drenching rain and inky darkness.

A flash of fire lit heavens and earth. Below her lay a gaping chasm, its depths black and fathomless. From it there loomed a skeleton framework of timbers swaying and creaking in the gale. The car hung on the edge of the stone-work, its front wheels dangling over the brink of the chasm.

"Oh!" she cried, shrilly; and, shrinking from the gaping maw beneath her, flung herself against the car.

She felt the car give. She was flung, sprawling, in the roadway. Above the dying roll of the thunder and the relentless swish of the rain came a terrible grinding and crashing.

The car was gone. Laura Winright stared a moment into inky darkness; then the driving rain blinded her.

CHAPTER XIII

The End of the Ride

Laura cried out in mortal terror; but no answer rose from the darkness. There was only the wind whipping her face, and the ceaseless, drenching swish of the rain.

The car, rumbling and crashing, had doubtless reached the bottom of the gully instantly.

"He didn't cry out. Ross didn't," she told herself, hopefully. "If he'd fallen with the car he'd have shouted. He was just getting out; of course he's safe. Ross! Ross!" she called.

For the first time she was conscious that the rain had drenched her to the skin. She shivered, and wondered why Ross did not come, or call.

A lightning flash lit the desolate road. Laura saw, with horror, that she was alone.

Trembling, sick, she groped her way toward the edge of the abutment. She knelt as close as she dared, and stared into the shadowy gulf, trying to picture the scene below as she had known it in daylight. There was a wide, deep gully, through which a shallow creek trickled amid boulders; and, spanning it, the old, wooden bridge.

Plucking up hope, she shouted into the gulf, but there was no response.

Vaguely she remembered a precipitous footpath down the side of the gully to the edge of the creek. When next the lightning came her quick eyes found the path.

The next minute she went stumbling downward in the darkness, slipping, sliding, clinging to the rank grass. At every flash she strained her eyes to pierce the depths.

Unexpectedly she felt her foot slip. She was falling. Instinctively she flung herself face downward on the steep bank, clinging with tenacious fingers to the long grass.

For a long moment she lay thus, her heart pounding, the rain beating violently upon her. Then, feeling her way cautiously, she once more found the path, and resumed her slow descent.

The next flash showed her the car, upturned.

"Ross! Hello, Ross!" she cried.

Ross did not answer.

"He's dead!" she groaned.

She forgot danger. No longer trying to pick her way, she stumbled, fell, rolled in a crushed heap among the stones. Bruised and sore, she presently found herself on her feet, and staggered blindly across the boulder-strewn level at the bottom of the gully.

She ran against the car. The impact hurled her back. The machine lay wrecked, its wheels in air. With anxious, trembling fingers Laura tore aside the curtains. She thought she saw Ross inside, crushed, dead, and uttered a little cry, and shrank away, with face averted.

Then, guided by another illuminating flash, she went stumbling over the stones.

"Nick!" she cried, and knelt beside him where he lay, silent, insensible.

With nervous fingers she loosed his collar, tore open his shirt. She listened, anxiously, and, hearing nothing, bowed her head with a choking cry. Then, wildly, she started up.

"He's alive!" she gasped. "He's alive!" Scarcely knowing what she did, she knelt again, chafing his cold hands.

He could not lie there. She must do something. What, she did not know. Her impetuosity ran far ahead of her

reason. She tried to gather him in her arms, to carry him; and sank in a moment, panting, exhausted, with her heavy load.

Ross groaned.

The drenching rain was reviving him, but she did not know it. The groan terrified her anew. She became suddenly conscious that she was standing in water. The creek, swollen by the rain, was slowly rising about the boulders. Panic-stricken, the girl shouted again and again for help; but there was no answer.

In her desperation she tried to think collectively. She must leave Ross here. She could not carry him. She must go for help. There was a house just a few steps past the bridge, on the further side of the creek. Carruthers' was still further, but she could not go that far.

She gave the chauffeur one last glance. The waters surely could not rise that far in the few minutes she would be gone. "I'll be right back," she whispered into his unheeding ears.

Then she went running over the stones, across the uneven creek bed, stumbling, falling, but ever running on. She came to a shallow, foaming torrent. She plunged in, above her ankles, above her knees. The chill of the water, colder than the rain, made her cry out, and the slippery rock gave uncertain footing. She went resolutely on. She must get help; she must get help at once. All other things were blotted out of her mind.

She found herself, how she never knew, painfully dragging herself up the further bank.

"It's only a step," she told herself, only a step past the crest. Yet it was a long time—it seemed an endless time—before, slipping and falling and trying again, she gained the crest. She glanced back upon the gully, gaping blackly behind her; then, in sheer terror of the rising water, ran up the road, calling in vain hope of someone hearing her.

She turned into the first farm lane, and, shivering, stumbled to the door of the house. Impatiently she knocked again and again. She fancied people moving about. She heard ghostly noises within and without, the drip of the rain, the swish of branches.

"Oh, God, will they never come!" she groaned.

She could fancy the striking of the match, the lighting of lamps, slow-minded question and answer—and all the while Nick Ross dying down there in the gully, and Laura Winright waiting on the doorstep, knocking her knuckles sore, calling for any help, praying vainly—yes, vainly.

She stepped back a pace from the doorstep, and glanced up. The windows were all black. She turned and ran down the walk. She could not wait. She must keep moving. She ran on up the road. She must get to Carruthers'—Carruthers'—

It was a few minutes walk on a summer day, but now, toward midnight, in the pouring rain and the darkness, it seemed miles strung endlessly on miles. With each step the girl felt her strength failing, and yet tenaciously she kept on—on—on—every minute picturing to herself what must happen if she did fail, if help did not get to Nick Ross before the rising waters reached him.

She staggered in at the gate. In an upstairs window she glimpsed a light. Wildly she beat upon the door, and called out at the top of her voice.

She could not wait. She kept on knocking and calling. At length the faint light upstairs shifted, and then came slow footsteps. Still she beat at the door.

It was flung open. The farmer stood there, in pajamas, lamp in hand, staring at the bedraggled girl.

"Good God!" he cried. "Wife come here. It's Laura Winright. Come in girl. How d'you get here?"

"No, no," she cried. "I can't come in. I must get back." Already she was edging away. "Come right down to the gully. There—there's a man dying—the car—"

"Just wait a minute," commanded the farmer. "Just a minute—"

But Laura, frantic, refused to wait. Breathing hard, she went running back along the muddy road. Would they think to telephone a doctor? Why

hadn't she thought? It was too late, now—she must get there before those terrifying waters reached Ross. She must get back and help him up.

She went stumbling down the steep declivity, calling to him with every step. She fancied, suddenly, an answering cry. She halted a moment, and shouted, then strained her ears; but there was no response save the cry of wind and rain.

Before she knew it, she was shivering knee deep in the creek. She gasped with the shock of the water, yet a moment later she breathed easier. It did not come above her knees.

She found herself beside him.

"Nick! Nick Ross!"

She leaned close.

"Nick Ross! Can't you hear me?" But he lay still. She listened. Yes, he breathed. He was alive.

In frantic impulse she kissed him.

His eyes unclosed.

"Laura Winright!"

"Thank God!" she breathed.

He tried to pull himself up on his elbow; then, with a groan, collapsed.

"You're dying!" she cried, in affright.

He gripped her hands in his. Into her soul for the first time crept a hint of shame.

"You're all safe?" he questioned, anxiously.

"Yes, yes, but you—?"

She fancied his devil-may-care smile, though it was too dark to discern more than a white patch where his face was.

"Not more than three injuries are fatal. I'll survive the rest." Then, quickly, the laugh went out of his voice. Anxiety crept in, tense, terrible.

"Laura Winright, was it true?"

"What?" She felt herself flushing. She was glad he could not see her face.

"Is it true that you—that you kissed me?"

"I've got to get you out of here," she insisted. "Can you walk—Ross?"

"Is it true?"

"No, no," she protested, frantically.

"Oh, but it is."

"But you can't lie here in the rain—suffering—"

"Then answer me, girlie."

She did not. Again the reproachful thought came to her of what she might have done. She stumbled to the car, and, tugging desperately, staggered back at last under a load of cushions.

"Here! Let me lift your head." She tried to do as Glory did, and failed.

"That's dandy," he said. "I feel like a prince. And you did kiss me? It's glorious if it's true."

"Would they never come?" she wondered. She stared across the chasm, fancying lanterns, yet finding only darkness.

"No, no."

"But it is true. I know."

She flushed. She had sacrificed her womanliness for a man who—oh, she hated him! So her thoughts jumped incoherently to and fro, always coming back to the cry, half-uttered, half-inarticulate: "Will they never, never come?"

"I know."

"You deceived me. You were shamming," she cried, angrily. "Then I did hear you calling when—when—"

"No, no, Laura Winright. 'I'll never tell a soul. It's my secret—yours and mine, and we'll keep it to ourselves.' He was the old, devil-inspired, impudent, likeable Nick. She could not go on hating him.

Lightning lit the sky, the chasm, the wreckers of the car—yes, and lit Nick's face. She saw that, jest though he would, he was suffering.

"Nick!" She took his hand. All anger had melted; she knew now just what he had come to mean in her life.

She glanced up. On the distant slope she saw a flicker of yellow light. A loud "Halloo!" floated across the chasm.

"Here! Here!" she answered.

Then she leaned close.

"They're coming," she whispered.

"Yes."

"Nick."

Yes, it was for his sake she had sent Annisford away—for his sake, because of him, yet never knowing just what impulse moved her. She gasped.

"Nick," she repeated.

"Halloo! Halloo!" came the call.



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now from the midst of the surging creek. "Miss Winright! Where are you?" The farmer waved his lantern, trying to light the uncertain way. Laura did not answer him this time. She leaned close to the fallen man. "Nick," she repeated, and his arms closed about her, and her lips met his. "Now," he said, in mockery, "that settles all disputes." She struggled to her feet. "Here!" she cried.

Laura Winright sat by the cheerful wood-fire in the Carruthers' dining-room, clad in a grey wrapper built for the buxom housewife, her feet encased in slippers many sizes too large. She waited, anxiously.

Farmer Carruthers came presently. "I guess he'll be all right. We made him as comfortable as we could, and he's gone off to sleep. Anyway, the doctor can't get here for hours. There's nothing to do but wait."

Laura Winright rocked nervously to and fro. Suddenly she halted, staring, wide-eyed, at the farmer.

For the first time since the car crashed into the gully she remembered her mission.

"And the man?" she demanded. "Thad Smith? I have to see him. How is he? Where is he?"

She pelted the bewildered farmer with incoherent questions.

"Thad Smith?" he muttered. "Thad Smith? Thad Smith?"

"Where's Mr. Burnville?" "Burnville?"

The farmer was stupid. Laura Winright looked and voiced her impatience.

"Mr. Burnville. He's here, isn't he? Why, of course," she hurried on. "He telephoned from here this afternoon."

She gasped, already a suspicion forcing itself on her. "You don't mean—there's a hired man here named Thad Smith, isn't there? Or Andrew Webster? And Mr. Burnville found him ill here, and telephoned this afternoon for me—"

Slow-witted Carruthers found no answer; but the red-cheeked housewife, quicker of ear and mind, came down in time to catch the question.

"No," she returned, quickly. "I never heard tell of any Thad Smith, or Andrew Webster, or any Burnville, either. They've certainly not been here."

Laura Winright, dazed, still blurted frantic, incoherent questions. Her

mind, never orderly, could not seem to work. Burnville—she must get Burnville—but Burnville had gone to Nile. Would he be back? She ran to the telephone and, after frantic calling, got Burnville's hotel in town.

He had not come back.

The farmer and his wife watched and listened in bewilderment. To them the girl's frantic telephoning, her incoherent questions, her excited manner, told of shock and presaged illness. But her mind began to grasp the meaning of it all. The messages to herself, to Burnville, had been all part of a trick, to lure them away from Castle Sunset on Mrs. MacTurk's night out. The old house was quite unguarded.

She thought a moment, trying to steady her frayed nerves. The Maitland Port police? She shrank from publicity, yet—yet—she stood undecided, while in her ear Central clamoured:

"Number! Number!"

"Glory Adair!" thought Laura, with relief. She called the Barracks. Glory was not there. She might be back that night. So said a sleepy voice.

"Get her at once," commanded Laura Winright. "And tell her—tell her that she's needed—on a case—that—that Andrew Webster is ill at Castle Sunset."

(To be continued next week.)

Steel Roof for Lightning
A farm reader states that he is putting a galvanized metal roof on his barn, and asks whether this will increase or decrease the danger from lightning, and how it should be arranged to make it safe.

In general galvanized or other metal roofing acts as a shield and gives additional protection from lightning, provided it is properly arranged. The roofing should be grounded at least at opposite corners and preferably at each corner by means of copper cables riveted or soldered to the roof and then carried down to permanent moisture the same as any lightning-rod ground. If galvanized siding is also used, this should be given a good contact with the roof, and then the copper cable ground can be attached near the bottom of the siding.

In addition the regular lightning-rod points should be installed at the peak of the roof and near any exposed cupolas, ventilators, chimneys, etc. The hay track also should be connected to the roof, as well as all metallic gutters and spouting. With such an arrangement your building should be as safe as it is possible to make it.

How Large Can Hailstones Be?

The question is often asked as to the maximum known or possible size of hailstones. According to records of the U.S. Weather Bureau, the maximum possible size of a single hailstone can not be positively stated, but stones larger than a man's fist and weighing over a pound have several times been reported on good authority. During a hailstorm in Natal, on April 17, 1874, stones fell that weighed a pound and a-half, and passed through a corrugated-iron roof as if it had been made of paper. Hailstones 14 inches in circumference fell in New South Wales, February, 1847. At Cazorla, Spain, on June 15, 1829, houses were crushed under blocks of ice, some of which are said to have weighed four and-a-half pounds. In October, 1844, a hailstorm at Certe, France, wrecked houses and sank vessels.

Authentic reports of the finding of



The above picture shows a harrow cart, made by J. G. Brewster, Roche Plains, Sask., out of an old rake bought at scrap iron prices. The driver is up out of the dust, can see over the team, and consequently does better work.



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hailstones much larger than those above mentioned undoubtedly refer in all cases to masses of ice resulting from the coalescence, after falling, of a number of smaller hailstones, lying closely packed together on the ground.

The Countrywoman

The Training of Our Teachers

HERE is a growing sentiment among those concerned with the welfare of the rural school that our normal schools might do more than they are doing to provide some sort of special training to fit young teachers to cope more efficiently with the problems they must meet in the one-room school. It is recognized that this type of school has its own peculiar problems. It is a well-known fact that the majority of students fresh from the normal school go to the country to teach. It is not until they have gained some experience that the towns and cities are willing to take them as members of their teaching staffs. Yet, during their period of training for teaching, their practice and class observation work is done in the graded town or city school under the supervision of a teacher who judges them from their ability to handle such a schoolroom. At normal school they learn approved methods of teaching and technique, but it is not until they are actually in charge of their own schoolroom, do they discover their own problems or test their ability. Some of the teachers-in-training come from rural schools and can readily adapt themselves to the management of the one-room ungraded school when the opportunity presents itself. Others have only attended the graded school where the teacher has just one or two grades under her control. To put the latter type of student into a one-room school without some special training is a good deal like teaching a person to swim by throwing him into the water after showing him all the motions he should go through in order to keep from sinking.

The 1923 report of the Department of Education of Alberta, is just to hand and it is interesting to read the opinion expressed by W. A. Stickle, principal of the Camrose Normal School, on this matter. "Even more desirable is some arrangement for observation and practice in rural schools which has been entirely lacking to date. As the majority of the students are wholly unacquainted with the conditions and problems of the rural school, they are greatly handicapped for work in country districts, where most of them will begin their work, and where many of them will complete their short teaching experience. Further consideration confirmed the opinion expressed in last year's report, viz., that an ungraded school on the Normal School grounds would enable the students to become acquainted with the main difficulties of the ungraded school. Later, perhaps arrangements might be made for the privilege of observation in a few neighboring rural schools."

E. W. Coffin, principal of Calgary Normal School, has something to say about the youthfulness of normal school students; which is also related to the subject under discussion:

"Apparently our adolescents are rushing through high school at a furious rate, and the number seems to be increasing of those who find themselves with a diploma for Grade XI or Grade XII at such a tender age that they hardly know what to do with themselves. Normal school seems to them naturally the next step. But, while it is difficult enough for anybody with only academic experience to appreciate teacher-training problems, the spectacle of these children of 15 years trying to master the principles and practices of teaching approaches the ridiculous. To be sure there are youthful prodigies who would do it, but their genius should be well ascertained before they are advised to enter normal school so young. The gap between leaving high school and the work or study usually undertaken at about 18, is an old problem, but it is doubtful if it is the function of the normal school to fill the breach. Much better for these youths and maidens to spend a year or two on a farm or elsewhere getting some real contact with out-of-school life; or else why not adopt what was good in the monitorial system, and encourage over-ambitious aspirants for pedagogy to spend a year longer in the public school,

helping with some classes under the guidance of a teacher with some experience. At any rate it is high time that a normal entrance age was set and adhered to."

Speaking of Cellars

When the pickling and preserving season comes round once again, the busy housewife gives a second thought to the order of the cellar or basement. Usually she gives it a thorough summer cleaning so that it will be fresh and airy so that food stored away in it in the fall for winter use will keep well. She takes stock of the condition of the fruit cupboard and insists on the cleaning out of the vegetable bins so that the new supply may be safely stored.

Basements are a very important part of the farm house. Some can hardly be dignified by that name as they are mere holes in the ground and as dark as any dungeon. Others have good floors and walls and a fair amount of ventilation and light. The man who has builded his house wisely has seen to it that he has a basement with a good floor, strong bins and useful cupboards. He knows that with good storage place for food supplies and a good garden he can make remarkable cuts in the cost of living. With well-stored bins and shelves he has little fear of a long hard winter.

One labor-saving device every farm home should have is a dumb waiter that works by a pulley arrangement between the kitchen and the basement. It will save the housewife miles of walking and many hundreds of feet of climbing up cellar steps during the year. A dumb waiter is very easily made by the home carpenter. This is the season of the year when it could be used to good advantage.

Phantom Dirt

From whence come those fluffy rolls of dirt found under beds, dressers, tables, sideboards and other pieces of furniture? No house is free from them even though there is linoleum on the floor and not a mat in sight. In homes where cats and dogs never enter there are rolls of phantom dirt just the same.

This problem puzzled a well-known scientific gentleman quite as much as his wife who every week had to corral the fluffy dust in her regular cleaning. With regular, man-going thoroughness he proceeded to search for the origin and development of the phantom dirt which seems to come from nowhere.

By using scientific methods he found that the fluff starts with a tiny, downy feather which rolls without the slightest draught. The long, delicate, beard-like projections on the feather (seen in the drawing) gather up a hair or a fibre, then particles of dust, until a roll is formed, compact enough to pick up fragments of a broom. Through his microscope the investigator could tell that a pillow fight had been staged the night previous, for the feathers came from pillows. He also suspected that there must be a hole in an eiderdown as there was also a bit of down in the fluff. On examining the quilt this hole was located, proving that bedding is often responsible for phantom dirt.

Further use of the microscope revealed split tips of horsehair, showing that the mattress was genuine. Any number of wool and cotton fibres suggested that blankets and sheets needed



Composition of fluff as seen through a microscope. A, bit of down feather; B, woolen fibre; C, cotton fibre; D, dirt particles; H, human hair; T, fragment of grass mat; S, scale of dandruff.

replenishing or mending, while silk threads proved that there were women around the house. A long, light golden hair indicated that the homemaker was an unbobbed blonde. Such are the wonders revealed by science. Men who use their knowledge for solving household problems are rendering real service to the homemakers of the land.—V. W. J.

What to Wear in the Country

"I wish," remarked a farm woman friend, "that I possessed that woman's secret of always appearing as if she had just stepped out of a bandbox. No matter how long the drive, nor how disagreeable the weather, she arrives at her journey's end looking as neat as a new pin. After a long drive in a dusty wind I feel perfectly sure that I look a sight. My hair will persist in blowing in wisps about my face, and my hat will not stay at the angle the milliner intended it to be worn. Driving rumpled one's clothing so that it is difficult to keep one's outdoor clothing from getting crushed and faded-out looking."

As from the shady coolness of the front porch we watched the departing visitor turn her pair of drivers out of the lane and down the road leading to the local town, we fell into discussion of suitable and serviceable clothing for country wear, and of ways and means of keeping a good appearance in spite of wind, dust and long drives.

Navy blue is a color that has enjoyed great popularity for a number of years and dresses and suits of materials in this shade are greatly in demand. It is a color that is apt to show the effects of dust and sun quickly. If the woman in the country wants to wear it she should have a dust or raincoat to wear over it when she is driving. An outer loose coat is easily slipped off when one reaches one's destination and the wearer of a navy suit has the satisfaction of feeling that her clothes do not show the grey dust of travel. But there are other colors which are much better in that they do not need the same protection from sun and wind. The lighter shades of brown, sands, taupes, greys, greens and greys. Black is even more difficult than navy to keep clean, but certain combinations or mixtures of black and white and heather mixtures are good.

The hard materials like, serges, twill, etc., show crushing very readily, and it is difficult to end a journey in them without looking somewhat rumpled, and there certainly is not much beauty in a wrinkled garment. The softer materials, jersey, tweed, knitted goods, crepes and some of the weaves of silk, stand long hard journeys and frequent wear. It is very important then that one choose color and materials very carefully.

The hats made now-a-days are certainly a comfort to the woman who drives a great deal. The crowns are closefitting and seldom if ever do they need even a hat pin to keep them in place. When taking a drive on a windy day it is well to tie a thin veil over the hat and face. This can be easily removed and slipped into a pocket when one's destination is reached.

Hair nets are a great boon, but they are not becoming to all women and girls. There is a cap hair net that is easy to slip on over the hair after it is dressed, and which can be removed with the hat. The woman then has the satisfaction of knowing that her hair is neat and not hanging in straight wisps about her face and neck. Hair neatly done adds more to a woman's appearance than many realize.

Another farm woman friend of ours told us that she always carries in the buggy or motor car a light knee rug, a pair of driving gloves, and a pair of rubbers. She always uses the gloves when driving and slips them off when she reaches town and then wears a better pair. The knee rug protects her clothing from dust or a sudden shower of rain, and the rubbers are used if she has to walk about on muddy roads or streets.

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The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

Direct Taxation

The Editor.—If the common people are to come in for their share of what they produce, that is the tiller of the soil and all other people that work for a living, we must abolish indirect taxation and revert to direct taxation. The city tax has got the city aldermen all going and coming, and mostly all other people. They seem to be afraid to take the responsibility of city ownership outright of all the city lots that come to their hands when the present owners let them go. It does seem feasible and possible that when the city has a hundred or more or less of these lots on hand, of course well selected lots, they could draw up a 99-year lease, or preferably a perpetual lease, and advertise same to a class of men who will pass certain examinations as to character and possibly other qualifications. In this case there should be no purchase price, but a tax the same as other people have to pay, and the obligation will be to build a house of certain dimensions not too costly. The would-be builders would be able to build while the lessor's capital may be small, as the builders can be protected by taking by agreement the ownership of the lessor's claim, and so long as the payments are made there will be no trouble. No further housing scheme will be required or found necessary.

The same plan might and should be applied to all lands that might come to any municipality under the same scheme, and similar regulations to govern. Municipalities will be in just as good a position as they would be if the lands were sold to purchasers, even the same parties or other parties that might come under lease. The

municipalities under such a scheme would be in better shape than they would be if the lands were purchased outright as the municipalities would have a claim on the improvements made, and of course no person could get lands until these improvements were made according to agreements and arrangements. This would be creating an opportunity for wage earners and working men to go on land who might be short of capital, but possessed of the ability to work land, if they had such an opportunity. Thousands would be glad of such an opportunity. Such a plan would create such an immigration that no immigration policy would be found necessary. Our job is to get men on the land and keep them there, and to keep those who are there on the land, and it cannot be done and will not be done under any system of indirect taxation, such as we have at the present time.

Any scheme of indirect taxation will fail in the future, just as it has failed in the past 45 years. Just and fair direct taxation is all that is necessary to bring into successful operation such a scheme as roughly outlined. Take the rental value of all lands and all other natural resources into the public treasury. This rental value was created by the people; take the people away and there will be no rental value, therefore this rental value belongs to the people, and not to the speculators or land monopoliser who does not work land. The old plan has been tried 45 years and found wanting. We must get more men on our idle land. We must make it easier for them to stay there, but so long as we take from them such a large portion of what they produce by an indirect taxation, it cannot

be done. Just and sane direct taxation is all that is necessary. Let us try common sense and justice and it will get more men on our idle land.

"Blackstone (the great commentator on English law), teaches as a fundamental of the common law that holding of title to land (including minerals, forests and waters) and the appropriation of the increase in value due to the community, is not a right inherent in the individual, but a privilege granted by the state or nation and true economic democracy demands that no such privilege be granted to any citizen without proper payment to the nation. It must be remembered that title deeds are nothing more than perpetual leases from the state, subject to an annual charge (tax), changing each year at the will of the representatives of the people and the only reason title deeds to land have any value is because the state has never made a sufficient charge for the privilege granted."—John Kennedy, Winnipeg, Man.

The Plebiscite

The Editor.—In the course of events an election must come in each province and a certain line of information is needed by the government in power, and a means of obtaining that information must be devised, hence, a plebiscite that will make an enumeration or revising of the voters' list necessary, will be a capital means of securing that information. Of course, in sending out blanks the enumerator is requested by the government to report the name, religion, nationality, and political inclination of every voter in his electoral division. Now what nicer way could be devised of securing a full knowledge of political opinion and general temperament of the people at the people's expense?

Why is it necessary for the government to know a voter's religious views, or why know his nationality, since, if eligible to the franchise at all, he must be, first of all, a Canadian?

Why does the government invite people to Canada and yet retain for years such a careful record of the fact that he came from United States, England, Iceland or some other place?

Why is it necessary for the people of any province to assert repeatedly, as they have already done, their attitude towards the liquor traffic? The government maintains they are not in league with the brewers, but it is very apparent they are very much interested in an election to follow and a vote on that question will prove a means of securing a good knowledge of local conditions and be of great value to the party in power in conducting a general election campaign.

How nice to know what class of religious influence to direct to each local community, and in just what manner to approach each individual voter by having a fair knowledge of his party inclinations.

Is it any wonder the governments are so willing to ignore the previous mandates of the people, and cater to the wishes of the liquor interests? Is it any wonder they find it so difficult to enforce the past expressed will of the people, when the difference will possibly, yes probably, be of great assistance in future political campaigns? Why does the government say a plebiscite is purely non-political or purely a social or moral issue while it bristles with party and political information?

Is it any wonder that foreign born citizens of Canada do not feel at home in Canada and long to return "home," when locally and provincially he is knowingly held as a foreigner?

Is it any wonder that the new immigrant often postpones becoming a citizen of Canada and returns to his native land, when he is recognized by the government and local people as a German, Yankee or Icelander or some other class than that with which he must deal or associate?

Is it any wonder that Canada can't assimilate the stranger within her gates and emigration has exceeded immigration the last few years?

Is it any wonder many thinking people take the view that the real initiative of the people in local and general affairs is rapidly being absorbed by dictators of the centralized provincial governments?

How long are the people of Canada going to permit the provincial governments of Canada to use this question as a tool to fool the people? Let us show them at the next election that we see the scheme at least.—E. B. Shipman, Trossachs, Sask.

NICKY NUTT SELLS TOMATOES

Did you ever try to hit an elephant in the eye with an over-ripe tomato? Don't! Take it from Nicholas Nutt, no good will come of it. He tried it on Tiny and he's still sorry. The pachyderm turned the tables on him completely. Young Mr. Nutt had a barrel of them and was offering them for sale at a cent each. Nary a sale came his way. Along wandered Tiny, in the best of humor. He felt sorry for the juvenile merchant and gladly would have assisted him in any way possible. Tiny poked his head in sight in such a way as to suggest an idea to Nicky, a cruel scheme such as he had seen employed at the sideshow at the circus. Very hastily he changed his sign to read: "Tomatoes 1c each. Hit him in the eye and get your penny back." "Just for luck I'll try the first shot myself," said Nicky, and he let fly with the reddest, ripest and largest tomato in his stock. Poor, unsuspecting Tiny got it right between the eyes. Tiny had no mind to use his head as a tomato backstop. Once under bombardment was enough. He shook his dazed head like a war-horse and charged. The enemy had no time to fire another shot. The elephant seized Nicky and swung him into a tree, pinned him there, you might say, with a branch securely holding him. Then business improved. There was a rush of urchins eager to buy tomatoes to throw at Nicky and Tiny took full advantage of the trade. The air became red with the juicy missiles. Nicky looked as though a careless painter had daubed him with crimson paint. "I didn't mean it, Tiny!" he screamed. "Make them stop. Take me down. I'll buy you a barrel of peanuts." But Tiny pretended not to hear him. "Maybe he didn't intend any harm, but I got hit just the same," was the thought in his mind, "and I'm going to teach him better manners than to throw tomatoes at friendly elephants and try to make African Dodgers out of them. It hurts me worse than it does him, but I have to do it. Spare the rod and spoil the child." And so the merry sport continued, until at last Flannelfeet, who had been slyly watching and enjoyed the spectacle, chased the youngsters away and helped Nicky to the ground. "Never again," promised Nicholas Nutt solemnly.



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ORKSHIRES, UNRELATED PAIRS, Sired by two imported boars. John R. Drever, Lipton, Sask. 33-2

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AMWORTH BOARS, UNIVERSITY STOCK, yearlings, \$30 and \$35; weanlings, \$10, papers included. W. H. Hamersley, Hafford, Sask. 31-5

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FOR years we have had the Champion Berkshire Herd of Western Canada at all the large exhibitions. Very special offerings now in weanling boars or unrelated trios. Write for booklet and information.—VAUXHALL STOCK FARMS LIMITED, VAUXHALL, ALBERTA.

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FOR SALE—SUFFOLK, SHROPSHIRE AND Southdown rams and ewes, high-class quality. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wm. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask. 33-6

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REAL COLLIE PUPS—FATHER IS REGIS tered, direct descendant of Clinker, world's champion, sold for \$12,500. Registered males, \$13; females, \$11; unregistered, \$10 and \$8.00. Get a good dog to drive the cattle. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 30-5

YOU WANT TO START RIGHT WITH silver foxes and win success and independence. Write J. R. Young & Company, 345 Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg.

REGISTERED GREYHOUND PUPS—THE large kind, from fast and sure killers, \$15 each; unregistered, \$10 each. They are extra. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 30-5

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OKHOUND PUPS, PARENTS GOOD COYOTE killers, \$9.00; two for \$15. Earl Ferster, Vanest, Alta. 33-4

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MARTIN'S DORCAS, WYANDOTTES, APRIL pullets, \$1.00. Box 177, Govan, Sask. 32-5

Plymouth Rocks

SELLING—EARLY MAY-HATCHED BARRED Rock pullets, 60 cents each, trap-nested dams, University sires. Frank Barnett, Star City, Sask. 33-2

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FERRIS STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS—PUL lets, \$1.25; yearling hens, \$1.00; unrelated cockerels, \$1.25. Hert. Klinek, Kindersley, Sask. 34-2

ENGLISH LEGHORNS, 300-EGG STRAIN, thirteen-week chicks and yearling hens. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 33-2

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KILL THE LICE with Standfield's Lice Kill—The vent treatment. Guaranteed to kill every louse or money refunded. 50-cent tube treats 200 birds; \$1.00 tube treats 500. Order direct. Winnipeg Veterinary & Breeders' Supply Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

Farm Lands for Sale

DAIRY FARM—OWING TO OWNER'S ILL ness, all 31-2-5W., immediately adjoining Morden, Man.; 300 acres under cultivation, balance hay, pasture and large grove of trees. Fenced and cross-fenced. Good water. Good dwelling house, barn, 50 x 80, and other buildings. Co-operative creamery and Experimental Farm at Morden. Suitable for 50 milk cows and hog sheep and poultry raising on a large scale. Admirable for corn, grass, clover. Will sell to and back up party having clear outfit and his own help and considerable stock. Will take agreements or other securities on account. No objection to New Canadian. Would provide trench soil if desired. Immediate possession. Price \$20,000, including owner's share of crop. The Farmers' Trust Co., Winnipeg A9000, and Morden, Man. 30-5

FARM LANDS—35 YEARS TO PAY WITH free use of the land for one year and privilege of paying in full at any time. Farms on the fertile prairies or park lands of Western Canada can be purchased on the amortization plan. Seven per cent. of the purchase price cash; no further payment until the end of the second year; balance payable in 34 years, with interest at 6 per cent. No payment of principal and interest together exceeds 7 per cent. of the total cost of the farm. Write for full information to Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Dept. of Natural Resources, 922 1st St. East, Calgary. 27-6

IMPROVED FARM FOR SALE, WEST OF Edson, Alta., five miles from railway station; suitable for dairying and stock raising; springs and running water; home market for mixed farm products. Easy terms. Owner giving up on account of loss of eyesight. Write owner, R. Riddle, Edson, Alta. 33-4

KAMLOOPS, BRITISH COLUMBIA—FRUIT market gardening, near city, served by two main line railways. 3,000 acres of the most fertile irrigated land for sale in ten to 20-acre plots. Pleasant occupation, ideal climate. Write for particulars, Elsey and Stapley, Confederation Life Building, Winnipeg. 22-9

320 ACRES—140 ACRES UNDER PLOW, 80 acres good hay, balance prairie. Good black soil. Seven-roomed house, two barns, granary, etc. Nice grove. Five miles from Warren, 30 miles from Winnipeg. Price low, with only \$750 cash payment. Write Walsh Land Co., Winnipeg, Canada. 34-2

12,000 ACRES OF WILD LAND, CLOSE TO Beatty and Riddedale, in the Carrot River Valley, a district in which the crop never fails. Very easy terms to actual settlers. For map and price list, apply to Black and Armstrong, 200 Garry Building, Winnipeg, Man. 22-13

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BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—FULL PARTIC ulars and price list of farms near Vancouver, together with maps may be had on application to Pemberton & Son, Farm Specialists, 418 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C. 17-1

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY, WINNIPEG, have improved and unimproved farms for sale in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta. Very easy terms. Write for printed list. The Union Trust Company, Winnipeg. 32-9

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Nebr. 17

Farm Lands Wanted

WE ARE OFFERING FREE SERVICE IN securing settlers for land owners who desire to lease fully equipped large or small farms for a year to groups of experienced British, American and European farmers, with the object of sale to tenants who prove satisfactory. Mail particulars of your property to Canada Colonization Association, 439 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man. 34-2

FARMS WANTED—BY 800 BUYERS, SEND particulars. Co-operative Land Co., St. Louis, Mo. 33-1

I WANT FARMS FOR CASH BUYERS, DE scribe the fully and state price. R. A. McNow, 375 Wilkinson Building, Omaha, Nebraska. 26-9

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER HAVING farm or unimproved land for sale. John J. Black, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF LAND for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis. 16-5

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SELL YOUR USED TRACTORS, THRESHERS, and autos through us. We buy, sell or exchange them anywhere in Western Canada. Write us at once for listing blanks. Tractor and Thresher Co., 38 Twenty-third St., Saskatoon. Distributors in Northern Saskatchewan for Hart new model self-feeders, Hart weighers, Geo. White & Sons threshing machinery. Repairs for Happy Farmer and G.O. tractor.

CROWN GEARS, PINIONS, AXLES, DRIVE shafts, piston pins, rings, Timken, new departure Hyatt bearings, bronze bush, die cast bearings, Gabriel snubbers, Exide batteries, Ford circulating pumps, magneto and generator parts and repairs. Everything fully guaranteed. Write for prices. Young's Limited, Portage and Maryland, Winnipeg. 32-3

SELLING—25 H.P. WATERLOO STEAM engine, 36-60 Advance separator, in good running order. Snap for cash. Terms if desired. Also one five-furrow Cockshutt gang plow and one six-furrow Case Sattley gang plow, both little used. Adrien Rey, Hayward, Man. 34-2

Winter Rye is Being Cut Now For Wheat

Hundreds of Farmers are requiring Machinery to handle Western Canada's main crop

Within the last few weeks a lot of second-hand machinery has exchanged hands. Quite a little of this was required to handle the Rye crop—the preliminary center to Western Canada's big harvest. Most of the machinery that has been advertised in The Guide at an earlier date has already been sold—while others have found what they wanted through little Guide ads. Here is one man who got quick results this year.

"The results were entirely satisfactory."—J. R. Earls, Portage la Prairie, Man.

We did it for him—we can do it for you

Mr. Earls advertised a 24-inch John Deere Steel Plow in our issues of June 11 and 18 and got \$120 for it. Keep in mind the fact that the cutting of Rye always shows a man what he needs or what he doesn't want in the nature of Harvesting Machinery. If you send us your ad. for next week's issue, you'll find you'll get just as quick results as Mr. Earls. The reason is that Mr. Earls selected the right season to advertise his particular implement—and so will you. So send your ad. tonight.

The Grain Growers' Guide
Winnipeg, Man.

MACHINERY and AUTOS

FOR SALE—40-66 WHITE CHALLENGE Thresher. Rebuilt and repainted by company. Written guarantee to be in first-class shape. Machine five years old, always under cover. Price cheap and terms if desired. The George White & Sons Company Ltd., Brandon. 34-2

SELLING—28-INCH RUMELY SEPARATOR, run 40 days; Garden City feeder, belts complete, always shedded, and 16-30 Twin City tractor, \$1,950. Terms to suit thoroughly responsible party. This is a rare bargain and runs like new. H. D. Stewart, Simpson, Sask. 34-2

SELLING—ONE 20, TWO 30 HORSE-POWER steam engines, one 28 and one 42-cylinder separators, one 14-foot weigher, cook-car caboose, also cook-car caboose trucks, one kitchen range, one Indian motorcycle; all in good order. Box 171, Viscount, Sask. 34-2

EXCHANGE—COMPLETE MEDIUM SIZED threshing outfit, consisting of 20-40 Case gas engine, 28-30 Case separator, drive belt, all in first-class order ready to run, for large steam traction engine. W. S. Carroll, Major, Sask. 34-2

SELLING—STANLEY JONES COMBINATION thresher, self-feeder and blower, practically new, \$800, terms. Fordson, just overhauled, high tension magneto, \$200. Hughes, Sulphur Springs, Provost, Alta. 34-2

SELLING—30-60 OIL-PULL TRACTOR, 30-60 Rumely Ideal separator, mounted extension feeder, good drive belt, Stewart loader and equipped cook car. Snap for cash. Tractor priced separately. Drawer 157, Bassano, Alta. 30-5

USED ACCESSORIES AND AUTO PARTS FOR all makes of cars—wheels, gears, axles, tires, engines, transmissions, magnetos, carburetors, radiators, etc. Write us for prices. Winnipeg Auto Wreckers, 845 Main Street. 24-13

THRESHER BELT BARGAINS—NEW END less canvas stitched drive belts, guaranteed 150 feet, eight inches, five ply, at \$75. Largest stock. All sizes and lengths. N. Smith Belting Works, 138 York St., Toronto. 33-9

AUTO AND TRACTOR RADIATORS BUILT and repaired. Our radiators have 1/4-inch water space, guaranteed not to clog or burst. Winnipeg Auto Radiator Co., 160 Lombard St., Winnipeg. 34-2

USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS—ENGINES, magnetos, carburetors, gears, springs for every make car. The City Auto Wrecking Co., 783 Main Street, Winnipeg. 27-12

FOR SALE—REBUILT 15-30 PLOWMAN, 10-20 Titan and 12-25 Case tractors, three-bottom plows. Excellent condition. Sterling Engine Works, Water St., Winnipeg. 32-6

BEST OFFER TAKES PIONEER 30-60 (USED little), Little Giant 16-22, J.D. 3-B plow, two-ton truck, drill, discs, at Climax, Sask. Payton, 3002 Humboldt Ave., Oakland, California. 28-9

WE HAVE FOR SALE USED TRACTORS AND threshers of almost every size and make. Write us for special prices. Tractor and Thresher Co., Saskatoon. 34-3

FOR SALE—20-40 CASE GAS TRACTOR, 28-48 Rumely separator, five-furrow plow. Apply T. P. Cleator, 9541-102 Ave., Edmonton, Alta. 33-3

SELLING—SAWYER-MASSEY SEPARATOR, 36-60, good order; also Stewart ahead loader. Will take part stock in exchange. A. McVicar, Otterburne, Man. 33-2

SELL OR TRADE FOR HORSES OR CATTLE— Walla tractor, 15-25; three-furrow plow, breaker and stubble bottoms; good as new. A. Mawbey, Senlac, Sask. 34-2

SELL OR TRADE FOR CATTLE—ONE 1920 Chevrolet car, one rotary cultivator, one Hamilton 14-in. triple engine plow, all in good condition. J. C. Jensen, McGregor, Man. 34-3

SELLING—25-75 CASE ENGINE, 40-62 CASE steel separator complete, both feeders, all good condition. Terminating partnership. Reasonably priced. James Adamson, Gladstone, Man. 34-3

WANTED—BANDOR BALANCE WHEEL, NEAR 300 pounds, 3 1/4-inch bore. Pirie, Strathclair, Man. 34-2

SACRIFICE SALE—GREAT WEST SEPA rator, 36-60, condition good, new belts. W. H. Norton, Sinclair, Man. 34-2

SELLING—12-27 MINNEAPOLIS TRACTOR, 1 condition. Cash or terms. Wm. Halladay, Baring, Sask. 34-2

SELLING—SAWYER-MASSEY GAS ENGINE, 25-45, in good working order. G. A. Reeder, Aylesbury, Sask. 34-6

BARGAIN—36-56 AULTMAN-TAYLOR SEPA rator, many valuable repairs, or can be repaired, \$150. Oscar Peterson, LaFleche, Sask. 34-2

SELLING—ADVANCE STEAM ENGINE, 45-135 H.P., used three seasons. Ed. Brown, Yellow Grass, Sask. 34-4

SELLING—SELF-FEEDER COMPLETE FOR 20 or 22-inch separator, 50 dollars cash. Carl Bergstrom, Stockholm, Sask. 33-3

SELL OR TRADE—STANLEY JONES COM bination threshing outfit, for team heavy mares, stock, etc. E. J. Davis, Trux, Sask. 33-3

WILL SACRIFICE RUMELY OIL-PULL, 30-60; Avery separator, 36-60; stock loader. Clarence H. Church, Box 728, Moose Jaw, Sask. 33-4

WANTED—40-INCH SEPARATOR, IN GOOD repair. State make and description, age and price. Box 77, Carnduff, Sask. 33-2

SELLING—25-45 SAWYER-MASSEY GAS tractor, good condition. Cash price, \$500. Burdette Bros., Foxwarren, Man. 33-3

SELLING—14-INCH FEED CUTTER AND SILO filler, good repair. Sam Johnson, Dominion City, Man. 34-2

WANTED—JOHN DEERE GRAIN ELEVATOR, Geo. Campbell, Ewart, Man. 34-2

FOR SALE, CHEAP—STEAM OUTFIT, JOE Stabick, Gull Lake, Sask. 34-2

WILL EXCHANGE 36-56 SEPARATOR FOR smaller one. Box 22, Spy Hill, Sask. 34-2

IF YOU REQUIRE A STEAM ENGINEER THIS fall, write Engineer, Box 36, Stockholm, Sask. 34-2

WANTED—REPAIRS FOR 10-20 CASE, J. Barthlett, Friedenstal, Alta. 34-2

SELLING—GOOD WATERLOO SEPARATOR, 24-inch Foster, 907 Ave C (N.), Saskatoon. 32-3

\$600—A 10-20 I.H.C. TRACTOR AND A BELLE City separator, 28-56. W. Smith, Killam, Alta. 34-2

MACHINERY and AUTOS

CYLINDER GRINDING

CYLINDER GRINDING AND REBORING FOR every make of car or tractor. We have "The Simplicity" machine. Its work is faultless. That's why we positively guarantee every job. J. Drever's Auto Machine Shop, 462 Balmoral, Winnipeg.

CYLINDER REBORING, OVERSIZE PISTONS and step-cut rings. General repairs. Romans Machine & Repair Co., Moose Jaw, Sask. 12-13

CYLINDER GRINDING, TRACTOR, AUTO and engine repairs, welding. Pritchard Engineering Co. Ltd., 259 Fort Street, Winnipeg. 32-13

MISCELLANEOUS BARGAINS

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS

WE SPECIALIZE IN ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. Trusses, Spinal Braces. Fitting and satisfaction guaranteed. Calgary Artificial Limb Factory, Calgary.

Bees and Beekeepers' Supplies

HARDY NORTHERN QUEENS BY RETURN mail, gentle and prolific, untested Italian or Carniolan. Italian, \$1.00; tested, \$2.00. Breeding queens, \$3.00. J. M. Vanstone, Wawanesa, Man. 30-5

ANDREWS & SON, BEEKEEPERS' EQUIPMENT on hand at all times. Catalog and price list on request. Corner Victor and Portage, Winnipeg, Man. 6-13

BEE WARE—FULL LINE OF BEEKEEPERS' supplies in stock. Price list on request. Steele, Briggs Seed Co. Limited, Winnipeg and Regina. 34-5

HIGH-PRODUCING ITALIAN QUEENS, \$1.00 each. Write for circular. J. M. Cutts & Sons, R No. 1, Montgomery, Ala. 30-4

BELTS REPAIRED

BELTS—VULCANIZED, NO STITCHES, NO rivets. Work guaranteed. Wilson, 1709 Scarth Street, Regina. 31-5

DRIVE BELTS REPAIRED AND SPLICED. Curtis Tire Service, 490 Portage, Winnipeg. 31-6

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

TRADE FOR STOCK, 10-20 MOGUL ENGINE, good lively barn and dray line. Box 175, Veteran, Alta. 31-7

COAL

CLEAN COAL—WRITE FOR PRICES AND freight rates direct to New Walker Mine, Sheerness, Alta. 33-13

DENTISTS

DR. IRWIN ROBB, DENTIST, 27 CANADA Life Bldg., Regina, Sask. Phone 3578. 16-52

DRINKS AND CORDIALS

EXTRA CONCENTRATED—SOLD SOLELY for flavoring confectionery, non-alcoholic beverage, etc. Buy the best, it is cheapest. They have the genuine old taste. Guarantee—We guarantee one ounce Extra Concentrated to fully color and flavor one gallon. Alchemies, Anisette, Benedictine, Brandy, Old Cherry, Peppermint, Rum, Rye, Scotch, Grenadine, etc. Dose: one gallon, \$1.00; five gallons, \$4.00. Receipt sent with order. Barrels, jars, corks, bottles, labels—all supplies. Luigi Callesano & Figli Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 2938, Winnipeg, Man. 33-13

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OLD AND FADED GARMENTS REPAIRED AND renewed. Rugs and housefurnishings renovated. Furs stored, remodelled and relined. Arthur Rose Ltd., Regina and Saskatoon, Sask. 20-52

LAIRD, THE CLEANER, 736 Portage, Winnipeg, specialist ladies' and gentlemen's wearing apparel cleaned, dyed or altered. 32-5

EGGS WANTED

EGGS WANTED IN QUANTITIES. GIVE price and weekly supply. Alex. Taylor, 369 Aikens St., Winnipeg.

FRUITS

BLUEBERRIES—DIRECT TO YOU, \$2.00 15 pounds net basket, f.o.b. Gunne. Remit with order. Waldhoff Farmers Co-operative Ltd., Waldhoff, Ont. Box 30. 30-3

HIDES, FURS AND TANNING

EDMONTON TANNERY, CUSTOM TANNERS, Saskatoon and Edmonton. 19-26

HOTEL DIRECTORY

BRUNSWICK HOTEL, WINNIPEG—AMERICAN plan, \$3.00 per day. Hot and cold water in every room. 11

LIGHTING SYSTEMS

FITNER LIGHTING SYSTEMS—REPAIRS FOR all standard lamps and systems. Write for prices. Lighting Devices Ltd., 382 Nairn Ave., Winnipeg.

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

CORDWOOD, FENCE POSTS, WILLOW pickets, spruce poles, slabs. Write for delivered prices. Northern Cartage Company, Prince Albert, Sask. 32-18

SAVE MONEY—BUY LUMBER DIRECT FROM the mill. Delivered price lists and plan folder free. Farmers' Mutual Lumber Co., Tower Building, Vancouver, B.C.

FENCE POSTS—SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND TAMARAC and willow. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta.

MONUMENTS

WINNIPEG MARBLE & TILE CO. LTD.
199 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG
Write us for
FREE DESIGNS AND PRICES ON
MONUMENTS

Motor Boats

NEW AND SECOND-HAND MARINE ENGINES for sale. Motor boats, row boats and duck boats built to order. Outboard motors sold and repaired. Winnipeg Yacht Club and Brokerage, Norwood Bridge, Winnipeg. 34-2

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

VIOLINS, CORNETS, MANDOLINS, GUITARS, Ukeleles, Banjos, Band Instruments, Drums, Radio sets and accessories. Write for our free illustrated catalogue. The R. S. Williams & Sons Company Ltd., 421 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg. 32-13

Photographic Supplies

PHOTO FINISHING THAT PLEASES—WE have the most up-to-date finishing plant in the city. Expert workmen doing amateur finishing, making enlargements, lantern slides, giving prompt service. We sell Kodaks, Eastman films. Send to Duffin & Co. Ltd., Winnipeg. 29-9

QUALITY DEVELOPING AND PRINTING—Send negative for sample print free. Do not take chances on old film, get fresh film from us; we pay postage. Manitoba Photo Supply Co., 353 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. 27-9

MISCELLANEOUS BARGAINS

RADIO SUPPLIES

SEND FOR OUR FREE CATALOGUE ON SETS and parts. Electric Shop Ltd., Saskatoon. 11-26

REMNANTS

LARGE BUNDLE REMNANTS, \$2.00; FIVE pounds quilt patches, \$1.50. A. McCreery, Chatham, Ont.

SITUATIONS VACANT

SALESMEN WANTED TO SELL FOR "Canada's Greatest Nurseries." Large list of hardy grown stock for the prairie provinces, recommended by Western Government Experimental stations. Highest commissions paid, exclusive territory, handsome free outfit. Previous experience not necessary. Start immediately. Stone and Wellington, Toronto. 31-9

WE HAVE A FEW VACANCIES IN SOUTHERN Saskatchewan and Manitoba for good live salesmen to sell high-class groceries, oils and paints, wholesale to consumers. Everything guaranteed. Applicant must have own conveyance. Wyllie Simpson Company Limited, 132 James St., Winnipeg, Man. 32-5

SELL GREETING CARDS—EARN \$35 TO \$75 a week, spare or full time. The best line of Engraved Personal Christmas Cards at prices that make it easy to obtain orders. Samples free. Experience unnecessary. Weekly remittance. Get details. Toothills (Canada) Ltd., Galt Building, Winnipeg. 34-9

EARN \$25 WEEKLY SPARE TIME, WRITING for newspapers, magazines. Experience unnecessary. Details free. Press Syndicate, 1041 St. Louis.

AGENTS—SELL LOW PRICED KITCHEN necessity. Quick sale. Square deal. Premier Mfg. Co., Dept. M-6, Detroit, Mich. 29-1

SITUATIONS WANTED

JOB WANTED TO RUN GAS THRESHING engine this fall. Capable of handling engine and separator on small outfit. Thoroughly reliable. State wages willing to pay. Frank Burchby McCreery, Man.

SOLICITORS PATENT, LEGAL AND FINANCIAL

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD established firm. Patents everywhere. Head office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON, barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Man.

RIDOUT & MAYBEE, KENT BLDG., YONGE Street, Toronto, registered patent attorneys. Send for booklet.

STOCKS AND BONDS

WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION REGARDING any security you own or are interested in. Investment suggestions on request. John Connor & Co., Stock and Bond Brokers, Huron and Erie Building, Winnipeg.

DOMINION, PROVINCIAL, MUNICIPAL bonds. We will gladly furnish quotations and full information. Oldfield, Kirby & Gardiner, 234 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. Established 1881. 28-13

TAXIDERMISTRY

E. W. DARBEY, TAXIDERMIST, 229 Main Street, Winnipeg. 46-1

TOBACCO

PETIT ROUGE, PETIT HAVANA, HAVANA, 40 cents per pound; Gold Leaf, 50 cents; Cigar Leaf, 60 cents; Rouge and Quenel, 60 cents. Get an assortment of 10 pounds postpaid. W. M. McKenzie (formerly Lalonde & Co.), 75 Victoria, Norwood, Man. 32-13

CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO, "REGALIA Brand," long or short Havana, Rouge, Connecticut, 45c; Hauborg, 70c; Quenel, Parfum d'Italie, 75c per pound prepaid. Richard-Belliveau Co. Winnipeg. 33-20

Watch Repairing

PLAXTONS LIMITED, MOOSE JAW, C.P.R. watch inspectors. Promptness and accuracy guaranteed. Mail watch for estimate by return.

WELDING

WELDING SPECIALISTS, ELECTRIC, OXY-acetylene. Reliable weld. Manitoba Welding Co. 28-13

News from the Organizations

Continued from Page 4

provincial government appointed a man to present the case for equalization. On the question of freight rates the S.G.G.A. is on the job all the time.

21 In 1913 the S.G.G.A. secured the establishment of consolidated schools in the province.

The association has from the first been alive to the educational needs of the province. Food for the mind is as essential as food for the body.

22 The women of the movement were organized and the first women's convention held in the year 1913.

The equality of men and women in public bodies is now generally conceded. The S.G.G.A. was the pioneer in Saskatchewan in giving women their rightful place.

23 A Royal Commission on Agricultural Credits was appointed by the provincial government in 1913.

The appointment of this Commission was due to action by the S.G.G.A., and its investigations led eventually to the establishment of the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Scheme. When credit for farmers is the question the S.G.G.A., like the Irishman, is always ready for the fight.

24 The S.G.G.A. was instrumental in making obligatory the issue of grain tickets showing gross, tare and net weights of all grain stored in elevators.

Suppose, Mr. Farmer, this provision was blotted out of the Grain Act, what would the result be to you?

(To be continued.)

Women Set the Pace

An all-women's local of the S.G.G.A. has just been organized at Snipe Lake, Sask., under the name of Snipe Lake G.G.A., with an initial membership of 14, all paid up.

Mrs. A. Flavell was elected president of the local, with Mrs. Treleven as vice-president, Mrs. L. O'Toole as secretary, and Mrs. Gaule, Mrs. F. S. Hamilton and Mrs. A. H. Orr as directors.

The Snipe Lake local is in a good live district of the association, and with a good beginning as to membership will no doubt do some effective work. Grain Growerism, like smallpox, is catching, and we hope to see a good old-fashioned epidemic among the men of the district.

District No. 2 Rallies

"I think the farmers today are just indifferent through adverse conditions, and I realize that it will have to be something spectacular to arouse them from their lethargy. I am confident that on any live issue they will get together." So says Richard Sephton, director of District 2, in reporting the series of rallies recently held in his district.

The first rally took place at Summercove on July 7, when an address on the work the G.G.A. is doing on behalf of

"FEEL IT HEAL"

Mentholatum

TIRED FEET SKIN-IRRITATION, BRUISES

JARS 30c. & 60c.—TUBES 30c.—At all Drug Stores

the farmers was given by A. Baynton, member of the executive. Much disappointment was caused by the absence of the director of the Women's Section Mrs. Molleken, owing to sickness. Her enforced absence was very regrettable as the women of the movement are alive to the problems facing the farmers, and anxious to take their part in the solution.

A record crowd gathered at Harwood on the 8th, and there was another good turnout at Valor on the 9th. A. P. Sproule acted as chairman at this meeting and pointed out that the bettering of conditions on the farm was the farmer's own individual job.

A J. Hindle, M.L.A., followed with an address on the branch lines question, the course of which he condemned the action of the Senate in vetoing the branch lines bills, and introduced a strong resolution in favor of making the Senate an elective body. The same resolution was also adopted at the rallies following.

Curzon School and Green Lake School were the meeting places on Thursday and Friday the 10th and 11th of the month. At the latter place there was a large crowd, as it clashed with a picnic a few miles away, but the people were very much interested in the proceedings.

Horizon was the location selected for the final rally on July 12, where some of the old friends of the association including Mr. Hesterman and Mr. Devlin, were present to welcome Mr. Baynton. A long discussion followed Mr. Baynton's address, which left no doubt in Mr. Sephton's mind that good results would follow the effort.

The expenses of the speakers were met by each rally committee contributing the sum of ten dollars.

Alberta

Didsbury Convention

Officers elected by the annual convention of the Didsbury Provincial Constituency Association in Carstairs, on July 24, are as follows:

President, Norman Clark; vice-president, L. B. Hart; secretary, J. S. Earle; directors, F. G. Brown, Mrs. Chas. Bruels, S. N. Wright, Mrs. Abner Williams, J. S. Earle, Mrs. H. W. Wood, G. T. Jones, Mrs. Geo. Haag and James McDougal.

C. H. McFarquhar, U.F.A. director, in a brief address dealt with the C.P.R. Contract Holders' Association, and with the efforts made in some parts of the province to introduce a dual farmers organization. The work of the provincial government was the topic of an address by A. B. Claypool, M.L.A. for the constituency. Rev. D. Whyte Smith of Acme, paid a tribute to the local representative and to the U.F.A. organization.

Redistribution of Provincial constituencies and a reduction in their number was advocated in a resolution carried by the convention. Other resolutions protested against games of chance being allowed at the larger fairs; and suggested that the Wheat Pool and the U.F.A. contribute towards radio programs from time to time.

The president, Norman Clarke, was in the chair.

Support Federal Members

A recent resolution of Mayerthorpe local announces the support of that local for "our federal member and other Progressive members who, by their action of withdrawing from the Progressive caucus, have shown that they stand firm for the democratic principles of the U.F.A."

One Constituency Association

Pleasanton local passed a resolution recently asking that the Victoria Federal Constituency Association look after all political matters, federal and provincial, for the district.

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tufft



Quit Fussing

"Don't fuss so much!" I tell my wife when she is wearing out her life at trifles in her way. "Suppose the cat did eat the cream, it really, really doesn't seem that fact should turn you grey! Suppose the washing isn't done, suppose the clock won't start and run, why wear your soul to threads? These fussing bugs, allowed to grow, soon change to bats, I'll have you know, and dwell in people's heads. Oh yes, I know the milk is sour, but then we had a thunder shower, besides the night was hot! What's that? You spilled some iodine on those new rubber boots of mine, the ones my auntie bought? Well, though it's bad such things take place, don't let them stretch and cloud your face, don't let them kill you off; both iodine and rubber boots will be on earth when poor galeots like me are in the trough! You say you wished to go to town and now the rain is coming down in torrents from the sky? Well, won't there be another day when this one here has slipped away, so why wilt down and cry?" I cannot gauge the net results of lectures on her mind and pulse, but be that as it may, I know it is the worse for us when either starts to fume and fuss and clutter up the day. It does no good to borrow gloom, the kind that hangs around the tomb, or magnify a grief; to fuss about the little things spoils farmers' lives as well as kings', for worry is a thief.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., August 15, 1924.
WHEAT—Close of market today shows little change in the value of future deliveries as compared with those of a week ago, but meanwhile prices worked lower and sold down on general selling by holders and probably some who were not holders. Today there was more general covering of all these short lines and sharp advances in all markets. Primarily the reason was unfavorable weather, and according to the weather man "Danger of frosts tonight, August 15."

Trade all week has consisted of the foregoing. There has been little actual business by all accounts. It is reported, however, that fair quantities of U.S. winter wheat are being sold for export at present levels. Opinion on the market is sharply divided. Bulls point to corn values which are on a par with wheat and a general shortage of bread grains as reported by the Agricultural Institute, claiming wheat is too low here by comparison. The weather from now on will have a great effect. All eyes are on the Canadian crop now and the future trend of values depends largely on the ripening and yield during the next few weeks. Cash markets are very quiet with very little for sale.

OATS AND BARLEY—Prices have been somewhat erratic during the week. Markets sold off early in the week on profit-taking and some selling by producers. Prices, however, had a sharp recovery yesterday, principally on forecast of frost in Manitoba. Market still continues to be influenced by the weather, and until frost danger has passed there is not likely to be much selling pressure. Cash oats in poor demand while all grades of barley are wanted at going premiums but offerings very limited.

WINNIPEG FUTURES									
	Aug. 11 to 16, inclusive.	11	12	13	14	15	16	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—									
Oct. 135	137	136	135	134	133	132	131	130	129
Dec. 130	132	131	130	129	128	127	126	125	124
May 134	136	135	134	133	132	131	130	129	128
Oats—									
Oct. 55	56	55	54	53	52	51	50	49	48
Dec. 52	53	52	51	50	49	48	47	46	45
May 55	56	55	54	53	52	51	50	49	48
Barley—									
Oct. 77	79	78	77	76	75	74	73	72	71
Dec. 72	75	74	73	72	71	70	69	68	67
May 77	79	78	77	76	75	74	73	72	71
Flax—									
Oct. 211	215	216	214	213	212	211	210	209	208
Dec. 205	206	207	205	204	203	202	201	200	199
May 211	213	214	212	211	210	209	208	207	206
Rye—									
Oct. 87	90	89	88	87	86	85	84	83	82
Dec. 86	88	87	86	85	84	83	82	81	80
May 91	94	93	92	91	90	89	88	87	86

CASH WHEAT									
	Aug. 11 to 16, inclusive	11	12	13	14	15	16	Week Ago	Year Ago
1 N	145	146	145	144	143	142	141	140	139
2 N	137	139	138	137	136	135	134	133	132
3 N	135	136	135	134	133	132	131	130	129
4	128	128	128	127	126	125	124	123	122
5	120	121	120	119	118	117	116	115	114
6	108	109	108	107	106	105	104	103	102
Feed	97	99	98	97	96	95	94	93	92

LIVERPOOL PRICES
The Liverpool market closed August 14 as follows: October 2½d lower at 10s 9½d; December 2½d lower at 10s 9½d per 100 pounds. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted 4½ higher at \$4.53½. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency. The Liverpool close was: October, \$1.46½; December, \$1.46½.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES
Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.30½ to \$1.51½; No. 1 northern, \$1.28½ to \$1.34½; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.27½ to \$1.49½; No. 2 northern, \$1.24½ to \$1.31½; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.24½ to \$1.47½; No. 3 northern, \$1.22½ to \$1.28½. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.27½ to \$1.34½; No. 1 hard, \$1.23½ to \$1.33½. Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.23½ to \$1.26½; No. 1 hard, \$1.22½ to \$1.24½. Durum—No. 1 amber, \$1.23½ to \$1.26½; No. 1 durum, \$1.21½ to \$1.22½; No. 2 amber, \$1.22½ to \$1.24½; No. 2 durum, \$1.20½ to \$1.21½; No. 3 amber, \$1.21½ to \$1.22½; No. 3 durum, \$1.18½ to \$1.20½. Corn—No. 2 yellow, \$1.14 to \$1.14½; No. 3 yellow, \$1.12 to \$1.13; No. 2 mixed, \$1.11 to \$1.12; No. 3 mixed, \$1.09 to \$1.10. Oats—No. 2 white, 49¢ to 49½¢; No. 3 white, 48½¢ to 48½¢; No. 4 white, 46¢ to 48½¢. Barley—Choice to fancy, 77¢ to 79¢; medium to good, 72¢ to 76¢; lower grades, 64¢ to 73¢. Rye—No. 2, 84½¢ to 94½¢. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.56½ to \$2.58½.

SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK
Cattle, 1,000. Market about steady; top matured steers, \$10. Bulk prices follow: Beef steers and yearlings, \$6.00 to \$9.00; cows and heifers, \$3.25 to \$6.00; canners and cutters, \$2.00 to \$3.00; bologna bulls, \$3.50 to \$4.00; feeder and stocker steers, \$4.25 to \$6.25. Calves, \$8.00. Market fully 50 cents higher. Bulk of sales, \$5.00 to \$10.50. Hogs, 3,000. Market strong to 25 cents higher. Top price, \$9.65. Bulk prices follow: Butcher and bacon hogs, \$9.50; packing sows, \$8.00 to \$8.40; pigs, \$8.00. Sheep, 2,600. Lambs, 25¢ higher; sheep steady. Bulk prices follow: Fat lambs, \$12 to \$13; fat ewes, \$5.00 to \$7.00.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET
Glasgow—500 Canadian landed, selling report later, medium and prime Scotch 14½¢ to 15½¢ alive, Irish extra top 11½¢, mostly 9½¢ to 10½¢.
Birkenhead—900 Canadian stores, 19¢ to 20¢ in sink, Irish 16½¢ to 18½¢.
London—300 Canadian dressed sides 17½¢ to 18½¢, dressed, supply short, trade slow but fair demand.

BRITISH BACON MARKET
Under small supplies, all grades were strong and the outlook is more encouraging. Canadian baled bacon 100s to 106s,

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur August 11 to August 16, inclusive

Date	2 CW	3 CW	OATS	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE
Aug. 11	53	51	51	50	48	82	78	73	73	224	220	191	85
12	54	52	51	51	50	86	82	77	77	233	229	195	88
13	54	52	51	51	49	85	81	77	77	234	230	196	87
14	55	52	52	51	49	84	80	76	76	232	228	194	86
15	57	54	54	54	52	87	83	78	78	236	232	196	90
16	59	56	56	56	54	89	85	80	80	241	237	201	93
Week Ago	54	52	52	51	49	85	81	77	76	227	223	194	89
Year Ago	45	43	43	42	41	53	51	49	49	206	196	172	63

boxes 96s to 104s. American 95s to 100s. Irish 114s to 120s. Danish 114s to 118s. Danish killings estimated at 60,000 head.

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK
The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited report as follows for the week ending August 15, 1924:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 7,405; hogs, 4,942; sheep, 898. Last week: Cattle, 4,400; hogs, 5,092; sheep, 807.

Even with considerably heavier cattle receipts on this market prices have in a general way remained about steady, the only weak spot perhaps being fat cows. These are quotable possibly 25¢ lower than the previous week. With improved weather conditions the feed situation has undergone a considerable change and the prospects for an active stocker and feeder trade are more pronounced. Choice grain-fed butcher steers will bring up to 6½¢; grass fed 4½¢ to 5½¢, common butchers 3¢ to 4¢; choice dehorned feeders 4½¢ to 4½¢, medium qualities 3½¢ to 4¢. Plain horned feeders continue slow and draggy at from 2½¢ to 3¢. Choice butcher cows 3½¢ to 3½¢; choice butcher heifers 4½¢ to 5½¢; stock heifers from 2¢ to 3¢, depending on quality. The calf market is if anything a shade weaker, top veals bringing around 6¢, with the majority at from 4¢ to 5¢. Plain calves continue to bring disappointing prices, from 2¢ to 3¢.

The hog market is in an exceedingly unsettled state, thick smooths at time of writing being quoted at \$9.75, with an odd load at \$9.85, and a 10 per cent. premium over these prices for select bacons. Commencing Monday, August 18, the packers propose to put the following cut into effect—Heavies 1c, extra heavies 2½¢, No. 1 sows 2½¢, No. 2 sows 3½¢, roughs 4c, stags 3c flat. There are quite a number of very light hogs coming and the price on these is sure to work lower if they do not stop coming forward in such great numbers.

The sheep and lamb market shows a little weakness. Top lambs can be quoted at around 12c, with medium qualities at from 8c to 10c. Light weight butcher sheep from 4½¢ to 5½¢, medium qualities 3½¢ to 4c; very few coming. Ram lambs are being discounted \$2.00 a hundred over trimmed lambs.

Please take notice that Labor Day, Monday, September 1, being a public holiday, all trading on this market will be suspended until the following day. All stock arriving on Monday will be promptly taken care of and fitted for Tuesday's market.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Choice export steers.....	\$6.00 to \$6.25
Prime butcher steers.....	5.50 to 6.00
Good to choice steers.....	4.00 to 5.00
Medium to good steers.....	3.50 to 4.00
Common steers.....	2.00 to 3.00
Choice feeder steers.....	4.00 to 4.50
Medium feeders.....	3.00 to 3.75
Common feeder steers.....	2.00 to 2.50
Choice stocker steers.....	3.25 to 3.50
Medium stockers.....	2.50 to 3.00
Common stockers.....	1.50 to 2.50
Choice butcher heifers.....	4.50 to 5.50
Fair to good heifers.....	3.50 to 4.00
Medium heifers.....	3.00 to 3.50
Choice stock heifers.....	2.50 to 2.75
Choice butcher cows.....	3.25 to 3.75
Fair to good cows.....	2.50 to 3.00
Cutter cows.....	1.50 to 1.75
Bred stock cows.....	1.75 to 2.00
Canner cows.....	.75 to 1.25
Choice springers.....	50.00 to 60.00
Common springers.....	15.00 to 25.00
Choice light veal calves.....	5.00 to 6.00
Choice heavy calves.....	3.50 to 4.00
Common calves.....	2.00 to 2.50
Heavy bull calves.....	3.00 to 3.50

EGGS AND POULTRY
WINNIPEG—Eggs: Market firm. Receipts light. Dealers quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 25c, firsts 23c, seconds 17c. Jobbing, extras 32c, firsts 29c, seconds 23c. Retailing, extras 40c, firsts 35c, seconds 28c. Poultry: Live broilers 18-20c, fowl 10-14c, ducks 12-16c.

Second Annual STOCKER AND FEEDER SHOW

UNION STOCK YARDS WINNIPEG

OCT. 8-11

\$8,000.00
IN PRIZES

OCT. 8-11

Under Auspices of **WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK EXCHANGE**
R. JAMES SPEERS, MANAGER
308 SCOTT BLOCK WINNIPEG

AUCTION SALE

—of all exhibits will be conducted by the Hon. T. C. Norris at conclusion of show.



CREAM

Don't Be Market Blind!

Saskatchewan farmers are organized in this company for the purpose of reaching consumer direct, thus saving all profits for you. Use your own selling organization, its far-reaching selling facilities have opened up markets that will make you money.

Ship All Your Cream to One of Your 26 Co-operative Creameries

—and ship your Eggs, Poultry and Dairy Butter to a Co-operative Cold Storage Plant at

SASKATOON REGINA NORTH BATTLEFORD
MELFORT YORKTON WEYBURN MELVILLE

SASKATCHEWAN CO-OPERATIVE CREAMERIES LTD.

HEAD OFFICE REGINA

Dressed broilers 28c, fowl 20c, ducks 22c.
REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW—Eggs: Market firm. Dealers quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 23-24c, firsts 20-22c, seconds 15-17c. The North Battleford section reports the supply of fresh eggs decreasing. Poultry: Small quantities live chickens arriving at 17c per lb., broilers 16-18c, fowl 8-11c.

EDMONTON—Eggs: Market firm, receipts light, quality improving. Dealers quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 23c, firsts 20c, seconds 14c. Jobbing, extras 32c, firsts 29-30c, seconds 23c. Poultry: Market quiet. Dealers quoting live broilers, delivered, 16c, fowl 9-11c.

CALGARY—Eggs: Market unchanged. Dealers quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 25c, firsts 22c, seconds 16c. Jobbing, extras, \$9.30 per case, firsts \$8.70 per case. Poultry: Unchanged.

The Wheat Pools

Arrangements for a line of credit up to \$25,000,000 have been made between the banks and the central selling agency of the wheat pools of the three prairie provinces, and it is reported that the pools have found the banks anxious to do business and prepared to give good terms, without an external guarantee, such as the Alberta government gave the Alberta pool last year.

The offices of the central selling agency will be alongside of those of the Manitoba pool on the top floor of the Electric Railway Chambers, Winnipeg. It is expected that these offices will be ready for the central selling agency and the Manitoba pool this week.

Negotiations are under way between the elevator companies and the Manitoba pool and it is expected that an agreement will be reached at an early date and instructions issued to all pool members with regard to the shipping of their wheat.

After two years of effort to get the minimum car-load weight for shipping poultry reduced and permission for more than one stop in collecting car-load lots, Alberta poultrymen are pleased with the success of L. E. Cook, transportation specialist of the Dominion Livestock Branch at Ottawa, who has secured a reduction to a minimum car load of 15,000 pounds and three stops. The former regulations called for a minimum car of 25,000 pounds and only one stop to fill the car. Some idea of the increase in the exportable surplus of poultry in Alberta since 1920 has been furnished, as follows: Exportable surplus in 1920, nil; in 1921, 15 cars; in 1922, 67 cars; in 1923, 122 cars.

A Fish Story—But True

The mysterious "palolo," a tiny fish found off the coast of New Zealand, can only be caught at dawn on one particular day in the year, when they rise to the surface of the sea for two hours. A fisherman for this fish requires to have a lot of patience, and we should imagine there are not many in the business. The Guide carries hundreds of fishermen of another kind every week. They are our classified advertisers who are "fishing" for buyers of things they have for sale, while others are trying to "catch" something they want. The big difference is that a Guide fisherman doesn't need to dangle the bait long. Before he realizes it the fish has taken hook, line and sinker. That is why hundreds of farmers advertise in The Guide every week. They know it gets quick results because thousands of our readers follow the classified ads. in every issue.

ALL CHARGES PREPAID

No matter whether the Order is large or small, there is not another cent to pay.

John Christie Now Has Three Mail-Order Depots

NEW DEPOT JUST OPENED AT WINNIPEG

Send your Mail Order to your nearest point—Edmonton, Winnipeg or Vancouver

All Carrying Charges on These Goods PREPAID BY US

Specially Selected Genuine British Army Blankets

\$1.65 EACH



\$1.95

For harvesting, threshing, hunting, or for farm home, these blankets are of unequalled value. Not too heavy, exceedingly warm and very hard wearing; they will last for years and give every satisfaction. We have sold thousands of these blankets to satisfied customers. Two qualities from our specially selected stock; each blanket, delivered, \$1.65 carriage paid \$1.95

MORE PROMPT DELIVERIES

For the greater convenience of our thousands of customers, we have now THREE MAIL-ORDER DEPOTS. Our new depot at 266 Portage Avenue, WINNIPEG, will fill all orders from Eastern Canada and from Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan. Our head office at 10154 101st St., EDMONTON, will take care of all business from western Saskatchewan and Alberta and points in British Columbia east of the Rockies. For all British Columbia points west of the Rockies, our mail-order depot at 445 Hastings Street West, VANCOUVER, will be at your service. All goods are now sent forward CARRIAGE PAID, no matter how small your order.

Genuine British Government SADDLE

Delivered Free

FOR ONLY \$8.90



John Christie's supremacy in the mail-order field is unquestioned when he can sell a saddle at such an amazingly low price—and best of all, delivered free of all charges, with not another cent to pay. The finest leather went into the making of this British Government saddle, and without a doubt it is honestly worth forty dollars. John Christie is absolutely without competition in the saddle business at this price. Each saddle, complete with cinch and stirrups, delivered carriage \$8.90 paid for only

Sensational Disposal of Genuine British Government Horse Blankets

3.75

EACH

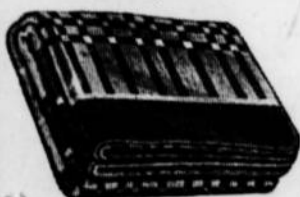


These Horse Blankets are unquestionably the greatest value in Canada today. Absolutely new, and shipped direct to us from British Government ordnance depots. Warmly lined, with surcingles and brass eyelets. Retailers sell blankets of this quality for \$13 per pair. No more British Government stocks are available, and although we have a large quantity on hand they will not last long, so you should send an order today to avoid disappointment. Each blanket carriage \$3.75 paid for only

British Government All-Wool Two-Piece Underwear \$2.75

If you are in the habit of comparing prices you will realize instantly the exceptional value of this wonderful all-wool Underwear. Made of the very finest quality long-staple wool and will outlast any ordinary suits of underwear. At least \$2.00 per suit under regular market value. All sizes. Give waist measurement when sending order. Per suit, delivered free, for \$2.75

Auto or Driving Robes \$3.95



Only finest quality woolen yarns in this beautiful hard-wearing Auto or Driving Robe. Tastefully blended, fast colors. Weight 4 lbs., size 60 inches by 80 inches, the latest size manufactured. Will last for years. Delivered carriage paid, for \$3.95 only

British Government Velvet Cord Pants \$2.95

These trousers were made for the British labor battalions during the war, and are so strong and durable that there cannot be any question as to the enormous value we are offering. Size 32 to 36 only. Delivered free for \$2.95

NEW BRITISH ARMY RAZORS, complete with Shaving Brush. Razors made of best Sheffield steel. An amazing bargain. Complete outfit, mailed free 25c for only

GENUINE BRITISH ARMY HOUSEWIVES' KIT, containing supply of needles, buttons and thread cut to proper sewing lengths. Complete in neat canvas case, and mailed free 25c for 3 for

LONG HEEL ROPES, made of Italian rope, 10 ft. long, with long leather strap and buckle, used for tethering military horses. Delivered free for each 40c

BRITISH ARMY CLASP KNIVES, with can openers. Made of the best Sheffield steel. Mailed free for each 55c

RECLAIMED BRITISH ARMY WEB HAYERS GKS, complete with leather all 11 inches wide by 9 inches deep. Ideal for school or hunting bags. 45c Delivered free for each

BRITISH ARMY REGULATION PUTTEES, made of hard-wearing khaki serge. For pair, \$1.25 mailed free

DANDY BRUSHES, extra special British Government quality, each, mailed free 25c

BRITISH CAVALRY HALTER SHANKS, 9 feet long, complete with ring. Each mailed 25c free

IRISH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, just the thing for farm use. Greatest handkerchief bargain in Canada. Mailed free, 25c for 2 for

ENGLISH ALL-WOOL HEATHER SOCKS. Wonderful value at, per pair, postage paid, for only 40c

Women's Royal Air Force Suits \$1.95

Absolutely new, made by the British government for the women of the Royal Air Force. An ideal costume for women for routine work on the farm. Made of the best Khaki Canton cloth, consisting of neat coat, with two side pockets, belt and turn-down collar, with knee pants, complete with long gaiters. Away below manufacturer's cost. Delivered \$1.95 free, per suit

Complete Set of High-Grade BREECHING HARNESS \$37.50

This is a typical example of the wonderful values we are offering. Set complete, with open halter bridles, 22-ft. lines, steel hames; traces with 2-inch body, three-ply leather, three-row stitched; 2-inch breast straps, martingales, pads, belly bands, breeching, etc. We offer this harness to you with every confidence in its splendid wearing qualities. All charges prepaid. Per set, only \$37.50

Our Giant

BRITISH MADE Bedding Bale \$24.75

ALL-BRITISH BEDDING BALE, wonderful value, an opportunity you should not miss. Complete outfit consists of: Two British Army All-Wool Blankets, in pleasing dark shades. Two White Blankets, of the best British military long-staple wool, size 72 inches by 90 inches. Two British-made Cotton Sheets, size 70 inches by 90 inches. Two Flannelette Blankets, 70 inches by 90 inches. Two Pillow Cases, 42 inches by 31 inches. Full size Honeycomb Bedspread, colors pink or white. Each outfit sold with our money-back guarantee. Delivered \$24.75 free for only

British Cavalry Riding Bridle, \$1.75

GENUINE BRITISH GOVERNMENT RIDING BRIDLE, with bit and reins. Made of finest leather. Part worn but in splendid condition. Delivered free for only \$1.75

Finest Leather Neck Strap, \$1.25

Made of finest oak-tanned English leather, with ring for halter shank. Made for British Government for tying mules and horses. Wonderful value. Delivered free, each \$1.25

Moleskin Overalls and Pants

MOLESKIN OVERALLS, are ideal for farm work, as they are very hard-wearing. Give waist measurement. Delivered free per pair \$3.45

MOLESKIN PANTS, same material as above. Give waist measurement. De- \$2.95 delivered free

BARGAINS IN RIDING BREECHES

KHAKI DRILL RIDING BREECHES, light weight, sizes 32 to 44. Delivered free per pair \$3.25

KHAKI DRILL RIDING BREECHES, for boys, sizes 24 to 30. Delivered free, per pair \$2.95

KHAKI SERGE RIDING BREECHES, sizes 32 to 36. Delivered free per pair \$4.25

PURE WOOL BEDFORD CORD RIDING BREECHES, sizes 32 to 36. Genuine buckskin strappings. Worth \$30 per pair. Delivered free, per pair \$10.45

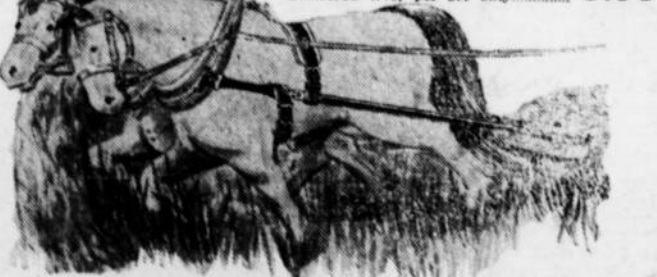
British Officers' BOOTS

BRITISH OFFICERS' BOOTS, screwed and stitched, shape retaining, hard wearing. Simply wonderful value. We instructed our manufacturers to put every cent's worth of value they could into the boots, and we're proud of them. Undoubtedly an \$8.00 value for only \$4.75

BRITISH OFFICERS' BOOTS, semi-willow calf, extra quality. Delivered free, per pair \$5.90

British Government ARTILLERY HARNESS \$8.95

Specially Converted for Canadian Use. Made by the British Government for hauling heavy guns, and the most sensational value ever offered to Canadian farmers. Complete set consists of FOUR TRACES with attachments to fit on Concord hames, with HEEL CHAINS and TWO BACK and TWO BELLY BANDS. Traces are of super-steel cable, completely encased in finest leather. There has been an extraordinary demand for these wonderful artillery harness sets. Ideal for plowing, harrowing, breaking, stump-pulling or anything where great strength is required. \$8.95 Delivered free, per set only



British Government HALTERS, 95c

British Government regulation, with double heads. Part used during the war but guaranteed in splendid condition. Genuine Government oak-tanned leather. Delivered free for each only 95c



British Government SLEEPING BAGS, \$7.95

GENUINE BRITISH GOVERNMENT SLEEPING BAGS, absolutely new, and lined with natural sheepskin. The sheepskin can be used for a robe when bag is not in use. Folds into very small compass. Delivered free for \$7.95

BRITISH GOVERNMENT SLEEPING BAGS, super quality, with oil-skin interlining. De- \$9.75 delivered free for only

British Officers' TRENCH COATS, \$22.50

For the rain, the sunshine or the snow—no matter what the weather is like, this British Officers' Super-Trench Coat does its duty. The all-wool fleece lining can be detached for summer use. The coat is absolutely waterproof. In addition there is an oilskin interlining and also a check lining. Coat is made of highest quality gaberdine. State size of chest. Delivered \$22.50 free for

Your Money Back If Not Satisfied

LEATHER LEGGINGS

ENGLISH-MADE LEATHER LEGGINGS, spring front, without seams at back. All sizes, each on by hand. State size of collar. All sizes up to 16 1/2. Delivered free for \$2.75 only, per pair

PULLOVER SWEATERS

A lovely Sweater—the British make—purest wool, and the finest manufacture. A Sweater you will be proud to wear. Delivered free \$2.95 for

125 SUPER-QUALITY SOUTH AFRICAN FIELD BOOTS \$5.50

There are many kinds of so-called South African Field Boots, and be sure you get the original wear-resisting kind. Introduced into Western Canada by John Christie. Guaranteed solid leather, damp and waterproof, leather lined throughout, double waterproof tongue. The most wonderful boot value in the Dominion and the ideal boot for farm wear. This boot is guaranteed to give satisfaction, or your money will be refunded. Delivered carriage paid \$5.50 for per pair



HEAVY UNBLEACHED COTTON TWILL SHEETS, 70 in. 90 in., weight 3 1/2 lbs. Very special, per pair, \$3.75 delivered free

WHITE FLANNELETTE BLANKETS, size 70 in. by 90 in., weight 3 1/2 lbs. Extra quality, per pair, \$3.75 delivered free

ALL-WOOL WHITE BLANKETS, size 70 in. by 90 in., weight 8 lbs. Lovely soft, fleecy wool. We absolutely defy competition either in weight or quality. Per pair \$8.95 only

SPECIAL GREY BLANKETS, size 70 in. by 90 in., weight 8 lbs. A beautiful blanket; you will like it immediately you see it. \$8.95 Per pair

HIGH-GRADE TEAM LINES. These team lines are 22 ft. long, absolutely new, and made of the finest and most durable leather. They are a wonderful Christie value and have become very popular with Canadian farmers. Per set, delivered free to your nearest rail or way station for \$4.25

GENUINE BRITISH ADMIRALTY TOWELS, size 60 in. by 25 in. Very fine \$2.10 quality, at per pair

BRITISH ARMY TOWELS, size 42 in. by 21 in. Neat striped designs. \$1.25 Per pair

English Leather Horn Saddle \$16.75

ENGLISH LEATHER SADDLE, absolutely new, and made of English oak-tanned leather of the very highest quality. The steel horn will no doubt appeal to a large number of our customers. Complete with nickel stirrups and leather cinch. Wonderful value at \$40. Our price, delivered free, only \$16.75

JOHN CHRISTIE

Canada's Big Mail-Order and Retail Firm for Selected Stocks of

BRITISH GOVERNMENT SURPLUS SUPPLIES AND BRITISH-MANUFACTURED GOODS

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